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For terms, &c., see foot of fourth page of this

Contonte of the Religious Department. EDITORIALS. Authors. Page.

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weal'h

Letter from Owensooro — Dedication of the Presbyterian Charch
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The Hebrew Commonwealth
The Coming of the Lord

POETRY.

SELECTIONS. Acknowledging Christ.
A Roll of Calvinists.
Children Members of the Church
Missio a nor a Padure.
Romish Schools.
Agreeing to Disagr e
Pho Presbyterian Church, North. THE HOME CIRCLE.

The Door of Heaven...
How to be Happy.....
Mother's Kiss
Quick and Well..... Quick and Well..... The Daughter of a Klug..... RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Thore marks on the Circus, in another part of this paper, merit the attention of parents whose children are tempted and exposed to the corrupting scenes witnessed at circus exhibitions.

Criticism of a Missionary.

a foreign land:

have lost their value to me, because nearly eultivate, if freed from worldly cares r . icles. They are 'all correspond- take it for granted that he is fully emence.' Those articles most refreshing to ployed. They languish because they de mo, which have a direct bearing on the not know how to proceed to find a ministo maintain, thus far, these really valuable articles in good proportion."

The Letter from Prussia, inserted in our subsequent columns, does not give such isters without charges be set to work? in that country, as our readers would re- of our stated supplies be greatly increased ? joice with us to receive from churches A plan that will do this will augment the bearing the illu-trious name of Luther: efficiency of our ministerial force as much we trust there is life in them, and that they as the addition of a hundred ministers are preserved to aid the cause of truth in And it probably can be done. It comes continental Europe.

Death of Dr. Robert Shore.

In another column we record a brief with the late Dr. James Jones, the Preshyterian Church was planted in that county, forty-seven years ago. The senior edilent men in 1824. Dr. Shore was a man

RECEPTION OF MISSIONARIES.

On the 1st of August the Londou Missionary Society gave a public reception to three of its veteran missionaries who had spent fifty years in labors in the foreign field. The re-union of these excellent men-the Rev. Robert Moffat, from South Africa, Rev. Wm. Ellis, from Madagascar, and Rev. Wm. Beynor from western India, returned from their long services, was an interesting and joy ful meeting. of the ministry. We have letters, too, from They had severally witnessed most remarkable changes, not only in their professed tor unaided-asking for counsel and aid couverts, organized into churches, with native pasters, but in a general elevation ization of pasterates, the applications for of piety and the great advancement in aid from the Sustentation Fund would be morality, and the abandonment of degrading vices and abominations. The reception meeting was an occasion of immense nient medium of communication between interest. The Christian heroes, returned ministers not fully employed and churches from bloodless victories, were warmly wel- unoccupied. comed. Their conquests will be more enduring than those of the warrior, for plan, it is not improbable that it would be they have been won by love in the hearts found serviceable to appoint a central and lives of the people. They have taken Agency under the care of the General Asno lives, destroyed no cities, desolated no sembly that would serve as a boud of homes; but they have explored unknown union between all there standing commitlands, lave introduced new races to the tees, in the same manner that the Central comity of civilized nations, enriched the Committee of Sustentation unites the world and helved to redeem it. Although Presbyterial committees of sustentationthe state gives them no honors and en- so that all parts of the church may be among whom they have labored will never dest.tutions in every other part. forget them " What is more important, the Lord will not forget them. 'f hey will

VACANT CHURCHES.

The Appendix to the minutes of the late General Assembly, exhibits some year. facts relative to the supply of our Church, that are worthy of earnest consideration. One thousand four hundred and sixty nine churches are reported in connection with onr Assembly-but only three hundred and forty of our ministers are marked as being pastors. They minister to four hundred and nine churches. Of the thouhundred are supplied more or less frequently by two hundred and fifty-nine and thirty-nine are reported vacant l More than one fourth of our churches are 1 vacant. There is little prospect of their 1st of October, and will have ur-favored; or, worse s iil, form habits of in the present month. neglecting public worship altogether, and these churches, planted in some cases with many prayers and tears, cease to have an state of things?

A further examination of the same tables show about one hundred and twenty ministers who do not seem to be engaged in any regular ministerial work. Some of them are in Irm, and otherwise unable But it is probable that half of them, it not more, are ready, and willing to work when Providence opens the way. In addition to these without charges, there are many acting as stated supplies whose lahors are 1 of being used to the hest advantage for the growth of Presbyterianism and the spread of the Go pel.

In some cases, the ministers best qualified to do good are the most modest and unobtrasive. Such a one receives a cali from a little organization to supply it for a few mouths or a year. The church is very weak. The salary offered is ntterly inadequate. The servant of God, unwilling to force himself upon an abler church, accepts it, but necessarily devotes a large A correspondent at the North sends us part of his time and strength to farming the following remarks of a missionary in or some other secular pursuit. Thus he settles down in a field not one half as "The religious newspapers of the North large, it may be, as he could successfully columns are filled with mere news- Vacant churches around that need his aid, vital piety of the church, seem to have ter, and he was es energies in worldly dropped out of sight. But the Christian cares that are needed in the Lord's vine er and the Central Presbyt-rian seem yard. Others equally capable and equally modest, remain unemployed for long pe riods, waiting for a call to the church where they can be useful.

Cannot one half of the six score min

hopeful views of spiritual life and progress | And could not the efficiency of one third within the province of the Presbytories at their next meeings to combine all the eliurches within their bounds into pasto rates-group the weak churches with the memorial of Dr. Robert Shore, of Nottoway strong in such a way that a weak church Co., Va, by whose influence, in connection will be connected with a strong one; or two or more weak shall he combined together. Let this organization be so complete, if possible, that every church in the tor became acquainted with those excel- Presbytery shall be a portion of one of these pastorates-and entitled to receive of humble, unaffected piety, and his life stated ministrations of the Gospel. Let a and example commended the gospel to standing committee on this subject be apmany in that community. His name will pointed with instructions to secure from long be cherished as that of a beloved the churches systematic contributions for brother by thoso who have known his the support of the Gospel, and provide for them efficient ministers. By such a combination of the strength of several churches in a single pastorate, sufficient salary could be raised to enable the pastor to give his whole time to the pastoral work, and every congregation would be assured of stated ministrations. Ministers, we believe, would be found for every such pastorate. We have on our table letters from clergymen, efficient men, who are anxious to be employed fully in the work churches that are unable to support a pasin obtaining a supply. By such an organdiminished-and the Stauding Committees on this subject would form a conve-

In the practical operation of such a dows then with no pensions, the tribes speedily invoked to aid in supplying the

> The American Board - Fifty go the American Board

whom 4,000 have beeen received within a

To Churches in the Synod of Kentucky. The Synod's Committee of Sustentation calls the attention of ministers and other officers of churches to the fact that only a few weeks remain of the Synodical year, and earnestly request that such congrega tions as have not re-ponded to the appor sand churches that remain, nearly six tionments made to them, or have not made contributions to the Sustentation Fund, at once give the matter attention. The Stated Supplies, and four hundred Committee are making energetic efforts to provide for the second payment on salaries of our ministers by the growth without stated ministrations, gent need of all funds that can be transinitted to them by that date. What is done by the congregations should be done

The Committee again remind the churches that all being done by the Synod iu the way of Domestic Missions, is being existence. Is there no remedy for this done through the Committee in connection with the scheme of Sustentation entrusted to them.

The Committee slap call the attention of the churches drawing from the Fund, to the accessity of their settling with their ministers for parts of salaries to be paid receipts of ministers must accompany the orders of the congregations upon the stood than ever. What could be and a

Funds for the Committee should be sent cheek upon any bank in the State.

By order of Committee at its meeting in Lexington, Aug. 29th, 1870.

R. L. BRECK, Richmond, Ky., Sept 1st, 1870.

For the Observer and Commonwealth A LETTER FROM VIRGINIA,

"Tho Free Christian Commonwealth."

ME-SRS. Editors: The Church of God have be seen. s frec. Though foun led in an age of desootism, both policical and mental, Christ established it a Free Christian Commonwealth. It is a republic, an independent of philo-ophy, or system of science.

oes not confine its members to the docis internal as well as external. And the internal freedom of the Church, the liberty of its members, is limited only by the formation was entirely a spiritual one, if our book does not state every biblical doctrine, nor undertake to interpret the whole

internally as well as externally free, we men of many minds" will not always thiuk alike. Within the limits of the Biole as interpreted by our standards, thoy what they think.

erroneously and speak foolishly. Are church. they, therefore, to be gagged? By no

1800 stations and out-stations, 760 organ- ed shitted appeal directly to the intelliized churches, and 50,000 converts, of gence file whole Church than that they houl raise a faction at home, by the legic of the personal influence.

What Dr. Thomas E. Peck, the life-long riend of Dr. Stuart Robiuson used to say f the meetings of Presbytery, is equally rse of the press. "There was no discussion. It was neither interesting nor profit ble; because there was no difference of opinion." So discussion in creases the interest and instructiveness of

For these and similar reasons, I. with the vast majority of your readers, cordially approve of your determination to ahow the minority to be heard. Christian love and fellowship demand it. It can do little harm, it does much good.

Correspondence of the Observer and Common wealth

Lam yours, very truly,

LETTER FROM PRUSSIA.

Religiona Services in Lutheran Churches Some time since the writer stood upon the spot where the greatest of the Reform ers so b. .iy defied the Pope, and showed his conlege an I determination by burning the Ball which Rome halsent to crush Luther, a 1 with him the opposition he was cating. While thinking over by them before the 1st of October, as the this dailing act, the perils to which in the few off a do against the power of the Pope, which, at that time, seemed to sway o the undersigned, and may be sent in all Eura a? The Reformer dared, and the world knows who won. The scenes of the labors of Calvin and Zwingle had been visited, the effects of their labors on the people will now live in Geneva and Zurich had been observed, so a desire was felt to see the more partial lar effects of Luther's teaching, as shown by that body of Christiansk, own by his name. Since Wittenberg was visited, much of North Germany and the vorkings of the Lutheran Church

It i proposed to write for the OBSERVER sometain of what has been seen and learned. This can be done with some confidence, not only because of the reason commonwealth, free from all the com- given, by from the fact that a considerable naudments or opinions of men which and stay has been made in the family of a contrary to the Word of God, or beside very int ligent Litheran pastor. When a it in matters of faith or worship.' It is butheran Church was fact charter, the not, as a Church, subject to any worldly effect was unpleasant. In Italy and France government, or political party, or school so much had been seen of crucifixes, ma donuas, wax-tapers, crossings, bendings, But by freeing his Church, Christ etc., that every thing of the kind created a feeling of horror. What then were the trines of the Word. They must submit to feelings when, upon entering a Reformed Clesar, must adopt political and philosoph- Chu ch, the same sights, with two excepical opinions. The freedom of the Church | tions, so common in Catholic churches were seenl

It was at once thought that the Refor-

Word of God. Christ has given us no a reformation at all. Better acquaintance monarch on earth, to prescribe the lim- taught that the change was both external its of our freedom. One is our King- and internal. The crucifix seems rather even Christ. We acknowledge no pope, accidental, as there is only one in a Church, bow at no bulls or syllabusses. We have and it is not used during service, except only one statute-book-the Bible. Our for a moment by the paster, who contemstandards do not elaim the authority of plates it while saying a short, silent prayer law. They do not speak of their own au- at the opening and closing of the service. thority. They are merely statements of In every Catholic Church there are dozens Scriptural teachings on certain points, or of crucifixes. Here there are only two prudential arrangements necessary to the large wax candles, and these are used at carrying out of Scriptural discipline. They no other time than during the Sacrament are to be obeyed and adopted by all who and one or two feasts. The explanation of belong to our Church. If any do not join the candles is at once understood as being, in their interpretation of Scripture, they in the opinion of those who use them, aucannot honestly continue with us. But thorized by the fact that the Sacrament instituted by our Saviour was a supper. In Catholic churches are hundreds of wax caudles, and these are kept burning on all As the Christian Commonwealth is thus occasions. The Lutheran service is quite different from ours. When the male pormust expect differences of or inion. "Many tion, large and small, of the congregation enter the Church, they say a short prayer, concealing their faces in their hats, before taking their seats. The females take their have a perfect right to differ in opinion in seats, and then say their prayer. It is not our free commonwealth. And, if they usual to close the eyes during prayer-a have a right to differ, they have a right to great mistake—as many, if not most of express their differences. The Roman your readers, will say. While the congre-Catholic writers assert, that the inquisi- gation is gathering, a hymn is sung by the tion never persecuted opinions, because choir boys, accompanied by the organ, if forsooth, it never harnt a man unless he there be one, which is the case in most of expressed them. The right to think in- the churches. The chorist boys are found volves the right to speak. The only use in every church. They are not only the of speech is to be the expression of principal singers, but make the responses. thought. Without language, clear precise It is not meant that the singing is done isters—complain at so little, and with realogical thought seems to be impossible. alone hy the choir. The entire congregation If the Christian Commonwealth is free, its | tion join and sing with life and viger, members ou points not settled by its char- something after the manner of our country ter as interpreted by its courts, have a congregations. The hymns are never givright to think what they please and say en from the pulpit, but the number is indicated by figures on boards placed in con-Some in exercising this right will think spicuous places in different portions of the

When the first hymn, if it be a short means. If they are arbitrarily silenced one, or a few verses, if lengthy, has been the liberty of all is gone and the minority sung, the pastor appears before the altar, has no rights. They must and will speak. dressed in a long black gown. What is the safest outlet for these errors? After his silent prayer, he chants the Creeter, will say Lieber Gott, and is ready Where will they do the least harm? I prayer appointed for the particular Sun-, to answer other Scriptural questi us In reply, that the religious press is the best day, to which the choir say amen. The addition to the pastor's catechetical teach and safest outlet for error. There it can singing is again resumed and interrupted be examined and carefully scrutinized- by the pastor, who reads from the Bible. chism and in Church history. Hence the through the press the same minds that are During this reading the congregation children are well posted in religious mut liable to be injured by it, can be reac'ed stand. At all other times it is the general ters. How many Presbyterian eni dren it shire as the brightness of the firmament had in lands, but one missionary and one error must ever be trumphant. It is bet sangle of it is made for benevole it the may serve as a hint to Sanbath-school and as the star forever and ever.

Onvert. Now they report 15 m sound in the trumphant. It is bet sangle of it is made for benevole it the may serve as a hint to Sanbath-school and as the star forever and ever.

is said with very little feeling, so of conrse war. has no impression so far as one can see. The deaths, births, and marriages of late | fifteenth year of the age. All who do not occurrence in the territory belonging to belong to other sects are confirmed. the Church are read, and prayers said to There is no such thing as not belonging to suit each case. There is something pecu-some religious association. Bu in spite harly interesting in thus committing to of this, there is a looseness and want of God's care, in public prayer, those thus religious stamina, that is quite unpleasant interested. The Lord's Prayer having been to a Presbyterian. Religion externally is repeated by the pastor alone, he descends to too much a "matter of course." Every one the altar and chants a prayer. The congregation then arise, when the 24th, 25th, and pastor, otherwise there is an unhappy 26th verses of the 6th chapter of Numbers | feeling in the minds of those whose relaare chanted by the pastor, accompanied by the organ. He waves his hand while these verses are repeated so the Latheran trans- In the country there is more form. Somelation authorizes. The males say a prayer time since a fineral was attended. When as at the beginning, the females being reseated for the same purpose. The service s then onded.

Not the least interruption has been seen

or heard in the Lutheran Church. It is awful to administer the Sacrament every Sunday, but this is rarely done. On comnunion days, before the regular service o gins, the congregation meet for confession. The pastor reads from the church book, a form of confession, then asks if all do in the same manner confess their sins, which is answered by the congregation. The pastor, after some other formula questions and answers, absolves all who have heartily repented. The reader will remember whence this authority is said to come. The pastors have a way of ex plaining this, but they fail to clear up the difficulties. It seems to be a merc form, as no power to forgive sin is claimed. The Supper takes place after the sermon. Only a part of the members commune at the same time. They form in single file, the men first, and walk around the altar titl the first three are in front of the left side of it. They bow, then receive a thin wa fer like a bit of bread from the pastor, who places it in the mouth, repeating at the time, "This is my body," ctc. He then puts the c.p to the lips with the words, 'This is my blood, shed," etc. A few words of advice arc then given, when the three who have received the communion bow, and the next take their places, and so on. If the bow is forgotten, the pas tor brings it to the memory. In al. the forms of the Church where the word Lord is repeated bows are made. The communion hymn is sung while the Sacrament is being taken. It may be owing to the use of a different custom, that a want of becoming solemnity, in the opinion of the writer, attends the performance of this sacred rite. ludeed, there is an oppressive dulness about everything but the singing and sermons. The latter are generally

vigorous, but never boisterous. Here, as at home, some of the members are good enough to have time for a quiet snooze at church, but not so many, as with us, have got that far. The church furniture tions, 338 licentiates, 541 candidates for is quite limited. The communion service, the altar, lecture box, and font for baptism, constitute the chief features. Sometimes flags are seen as also paintings. The baptismal font is decorated with the representation of a lamb, denoting the innocency of the ohidren baptized and fants. It reports \$366,274 contributed conveying the usual reference to the Redeemer. The altar and box are decorated with red to remind the beholder of the shed blood. White is also regarded as el to their contributions for congregational particularly suitable for church ornament. and other purposes, make up a grand total The salary of the pastor ranges from \$230 to \$1440, according to the importance of the district. They do as many of our min-

There is no such thing as the Sunday school as we know it; hut the children are catechised regularly on Sunday evening and once during the week by the pastor The little fellows are attentive and seem interested, hut many fail to attend on Sunday.* The Sabbath is a very different day from the Sabbath with us. The business

*The good result of the relivious teach ing, so far as mere knowledge goes, is il lustrated by every little fellow you meet, who, in answer to the question who is the ing, the Luth-ran childr n are ex reised every day in the Schools in Luther's cate by the clear and convincing statements of rule to be scated, but many stand during the church in general or the truth—which, in is antagonism to the entire or which which, in is antagonism to the entire or which which in it is antagonism to the entire or which which in it is antagonism to the entire or which which in it is antagonism to the entire or which which in it is antagonism to the entire or which which in it is antagonism to the entire or which which in it is antagonism to the entire or which which in it is antagonism to the entire or which which is an antagonism to the entire or which which is a subject to the entire or which w

every Sunday. The pastor now appears houses are open; children play on the for the third time. A small boy, whose streets; people amu e them e vis; so that beni, as is to open the doors and throw it is more a day of frolic than meditation? back the curtains walks before the minis- l'eligious service is he'd early in the ter to the box, which is situa'ed high up morning, so it does not interfere. In icover the pews and galleries, but in the end p'y to the question why this is not different, and not in the side of the church, as in a pastor said it was a matter of conscience Catholic and Episcopal churches. Here as to how each one should remember the again the pastor says a silent prayer, pro- Sabbath. One man could keep it in one nounces the Apostolic benediction, and way, another in another way. Many of reads from the chapter in which is his the ladies appear to put off knitting till text. The henediction is regarded as a Sunday, when they make up lost time! salutation, and so must come in the early Pastors' wives are the ring leaders in the part of the service. Next comes the ser- knitting business. There is not so much mon, a memorized one, and usually half profacity as in America, and far less an hour long. After the sermon, a written drunkenness. Only one very drunk man prayer is made, in which the King and has been seen in Germany, though these men in power are prayed for. This prayer are times of excitement on account of the

The time of confirmation is about the from six months old must he buried by the tive has died. The burial ceremony in town and in the country are quite unlike. the corpse was near the Church, the chorist boys met and returned with it, singing the funeral song. The Church being reached, the pastor joined and all marched sround the Church. The latter is regarded as the representation of the cross of Christ, and in this way it is embraced. The lody is then deposited in the grave, the pastor says "In the name of the Father. Son and Spirit," then throws in some dirt, repeating, "Earth to earth, dust to du t," etc. A short talk is made, the grave filled, the Lord's Praver said, a silent prayer by all present, and the service is over.

The Lutheran Church is the prevailing one, and is the State Church in some of the South German States, and in almost all of the North German and in Denmark, Norway and Sweden. So that within its fold are many millions of people. Prussia is regarded as Lutheran, but there are three district and important bodies. The Lutheran, Free, the late Reformed, and the United, which includes those who are not particular about doctrines and forms. King William belongs to the United lough he is regarded as the temporal head of all. Luther's Reformation, when compared with Calvin's was only a two thirds reformation. But those two thirds make it vastly different from and better than the Catholic. Though in some points, there is a seeming similarity, thereis as much antagonism felt towards the Church of Rome by the followers of Luther, as by those of the other Reformers. Whatever the books may say in regard to the trouble among the R-formers about the Sacrament, at this day Calvinists ean find hut little to object to in the preaching and practice of Lutheran ministers on that subject. As explained to the writer by a Lutheran pastor, and said by him to he the accepted belief, there is nothing frightful or Romish about the Lutheran administration of the Sacrament.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH NORTH.

According to the statistics reported by the Reunion Assembly, the Northern Church contains 4,328 ministers, 4,526 congregathe ministry, 51 Synods and 259 Presbyteries. The church received, the past year, 44 ministers from other churches, and dismissed 16. It added 32,003 members on examination, and 21,447 by certificate, and 10,122 Baptisms of adults, and 15,476 imfor Home Missions, \$328,847 for Foreign Missions, \$246,893 for Education, and \$42,040 for Publication. These sums addof \$8,440,121.

The Northern Church has numbers and resources sufficient to sustain it in accomplishing a great work for Christ in the world, and though we cannot desire any organic union with it in the present state of things, we would cherish the best hopes for its peace and its enterprise and labors o promote truth and holiuess throughout this land, and in other nations to which it has free access. We will rejoice in the suceess of its efforts for the advancement of pure religion.

THE BENNETT PROSECUTION.

The Rev. W. J. E. Bennett has been tried in the Court of Arenes for helding and publishing rituali-tic doctrines conrary to those of the Church of England. The Dean of Arches, Sa Robert Philli-more, has delivered a judgment in the case, virtually acquitting him. This deusion gives an implied sauction to Romish Digness in the church of England.

The Holy Synod in Russia has been provoted by the success of the Frish and Foreign Bible society, to off. Bibles at the St. Petersburg Exh. M. in frittee

Religious.

For the Observer and Commonwealth. THE SABBATH.

Oh I the day of all the seven That the Christian loves the best. Is the holy, quiet Sabbath, ar nest of the heavenly rest.

Hushed is every sound of labor, Toil-worn garments lald aside : And the pearly gates of glory Open noiselessly and wide.

In the hosom no commotion; Pressing on the mind no carc, Hands for once are ealmly folded Willing knees are how'd in prayer.

Souls are basking in the sunshino Of the blessed Father's smile, And the sweet rest of the sevenih Can e'en six days' cares heguile.

In the consecrated temple. Where the Lord delights to dwell: Zion's wise and weary watchmen. Hasten, tidings glad to tell.

Teaching now to lahor nobly; How to hear afflietlon's rod, How to wait with prayerful patience For the blessings of our God.

Oh 1 the day of all the seven-That the Christian loves the hest, Is the hushed and holy Sabbath, Foretaste of the heavenly rest,

For the Observer and Commonwealth.

DEDICATION AT OWENSRORO, KY. The following are the closing remarks of the address of the venerable Dr. Hopkins at the dedication of the new and beautiful Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church, Owens-

You have reared this house and now de dicate it, not only to Christianity in the general, hut to Christianity as a kingdom which is not of this world-to the preaching of the Word-the Word of God and not the word of man. You dedicate it to the service and support of a kingdom, which cannot he moved, to deciding and settling great spiritual and eternal interests, and not in any way, organically, to settle, decide, or eonfirm the affairs of States or Empires. The Kingdom of Christ cannot he used as a military or political power, except by destroying its nature, and hy making Christ the double-faced Prince of Peace, and yet, the very Moloch of war. We caunot, and dare not, unite in putting this terrible interpretation on Christ and His Kingdom. And when iu time to come, your children shall inquire what mean ye hy these walls, as distinguished from those of other hodies called Presbyterian, they will answer, that they were reared and dedicated to the great, pure and conservative Christian principle of the nonpolitical and non-military nature of the

But should it be asked here, why make a division in the Church of God upon such grounds? I answer, first, that the grounds are the most solid, Scriptural and constitutional possible. I answer secondly, that the division, however proper and just on onr part, was forced upon us hy the "Spring Resolutions" of 1861. Had the Southern Preshyterian people followed these cruel resolutions, they were liable to he hnng upon the first tree where found. But outside of this danger, they were compelled by the necessities of order and of ecclesiastical preservation, to form a General Assembly of their own. And the blow of ecclesiastical destruction heing struck at our own heads, we cast in our lot with the Southern Preshyterian Church, not hecause they are Southern, nor hecause of any possible political complexion of theirs, hut because they hold sacredly to the true doctrines of Christ's Kingdom. Did they live in Nova Zembla, their faith would he geographical position.

tive duty of the Church in all her parts, to hear testimony against all ungodly swells with this sacred resolution, men than motes floating in the air. Formal the world ye shall have tribulation." unity and greatness of numbers are the idolatries of the times. Let us wait and stand in awe.

the Reformation would have died when they did. Many great preachers and reformers arose hefore Luther, but they left no organized hody behind them to

field, left belind him no distinct ecole- interesting children. Her disposition siastical hody of people to represent his was contented and cheerful, and her doctrines and imitate his zeal, we might life one uninterrupted flow of happihave known him as we know Whitefield, ness. She was esteemed and beloved but no further. His followers would by the many friends about her, and, besoon have been swallowed up and lost in ing a warm-hearted Christian, was the cold, frosty formalities of the Eng- happy, very happy, in her lot. Once

necessary to exalt hefore mankind some great religions idea, and to show it in the greatness of its truth, and the vastness of its importance, it has pleased God, mostly after long and sore controversy, to put it into the hands of some ecolesiastical hody who have studied its nature and its value, and who oarefully and sacredly reach it down to their sucoessors. Shall this duty and this honor fall to us? Shall we prove ourselves worthy of our trnst? AUGUST 14TH, 1870.

For the Observer and Commonwealth. AFFLICTION .

THOUGHTS FOR QUIET HOURS. Afflictions the common lot of all men, hut especially of believers. Ends to be accomplished.

The world is full of trouble and sorrow. Tribulation is our birth-right. Life is made up, so to speak, of sunshine and shadow, light and darkness. There is no period of human life hetween the cradle and the grave alto-

few days and full of tronhle." Joh sustained me, and I trust will to the 14:1. Childhood, youth, middle life, and old age, all have their troubles. The new-born infant enters upou its existence weeping, and the eheeks of old age are furrowed with tears. Childthe spirits are free and joyous and hopeful; when the life-eurrent hounds through the veins with a healthful glow, aud oare and sorrow seem to be far away, nevertheless has it troubles. To those of mature years they may seem trivial and foolish, yet to the youthful sore trials. Nor can we he free from trouble until the grave closes over our sleeping remains, and shnts us out from the scenes of earth. Sorrow is a heritage from Adam, and none of his posterity have been exempt from it since

the day when God cursed the ground

eat of in sorrow, all the days of his life.

Yet life is not all shadows and dark ness. Sometimes we have long scasons of sunshine, hrokeu only hy fleecy clouds drifting across our skies, and casting light shadows athwart our pathway. Perfect happiness is of heaven, not of own souls. Onr faith grows weak, and judge, mollified by the repentance of them that certain events must take earth. Here helow, onr uature is unscarcely know what. Every day, too, if free from weightier burdens, has its petty grievances and annoyances, little things in themselves it may be, hut yet of snfficient importance to detract much from the sum of human happiness. Then sometimes come heavy afflictions, crushing hereavements, which wring from onr poor hearts tears of angnish, and cause us to go for a season with heads howed with grief and sadness. But God has mercifully so constituted us that, hy the assistance of his grace, we are enabled to bear up against these things, and gradually regain onr wonted cheerfulness and composure. But for this, we should sink prematurely into our graves under the weight of accumulated woes.

I have said that troubles and afflictions are the common lot of all, but the heliever is more especially led by the teachings of God's word to expect them. The precious to us. Faith in and fidelity to l'salmist says, "Many are the aflictions Christ, are not things of politics, or of of the righteous." Psa. 34: 19. The Apostle Paul says, "Whom the Lord But, further still, it is the impera- loveth He chasteneth." Heh. 12: 6. Christ says, "Verily, verily, I say unto | Christian graces into active exercise. opinions and dangerous practices within you, that ye shall weep and lament, but This trial of our faith is said by the when we come to mention the offcring dark lanterns. "Shining lights" the world shall rejoice; and ye shall he do this hy standing separately in her sorrowful, but your sorrow shall be own lot, it is her unavoidable duty to turned into joy. And ye now therefore have sorrow: hut I will see you and monarchs, popes, bishops, and great | again, and your heart shall rejoice, and ecclesiastical hodies are no more to her your joy uo mau taketh from you. In John 16: 20, 22, 33. Such is the peculiar lot of the chosen flock of Christ, Had Luther and Calvin given heed and thus are we warned of these things. to the uproar that was raised around The Saviour himself tells us that we them, in regard to peace and unity, cannot escape them, that we must suffer much, and endure many things for His name's sake.

perpetuate their faith, or to he wit-nesses for the truth. lady seemed peculiarly blessed and fa-vored of God. She had a pions, affec-Had John Wesley, like George White- tionate and devoted husband, and three

As we read the history of the Church | had forgotten her. The sequel of her down along all its ages, we find, that history is one of heart-rending afflicwhen in the Providence of God, it was tion. Her hushand, eut down in the very prime and vigor of manhood, was laid in the silent tomh; all of her little ones drooped and died, and were taken to the bosom of the Great Shepherd; two dearly beloved sisters entered upon their rest; other near and dear friends were called away from the scenes of earth; very nearly the whole of her large property, hy a success vnlsion of fortune, was swept 1 possession; and all of this in t space of about two years. Y all these afflictions, under the burden of all these accumulated her crushed and hleeding heart for His goodness. She drewnear to solation. In a letter to a friend she says, "You would scarce recognize your once happy, happy friend. My life gether free from trouble. One in the hear; and had not the Saviour's loving the perspiration which toil will bring unto death,"—or during your natural far past who was greatly afflicted, says: arms heen around me, I must have sunk out; it is sorrow not toil, that is a "Man that is horn of a woman is of teneath them, but he has mercifully curse, and the sweat of the face are the

end.' Thus it is that God sometimes deals with His people. Thus the followers of punishment, was that both were driven the meek and lowly Jesus are sometimes out of the glorious garden of ease and tried in the fiery furnace of affliction. Then, "think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as hood, which is, perhaps, the happiest though some strange thing happened period of humau life, when the cheeks unto you; hut rejoice, inasmuch as ye slain in sacrifice, as atonement for the for the word of God, and for the testibloom with the rose tints of health, and are partakers of Christ's sufferings; that when His glory shall he revealed, God taught the origin and the meaning ye may be glad also wil en e ding l Pet. 4:12, 13.

Let us consider some of the as G d would accomplish in the charteneut of His people.

First: He would thus test a d xercise our faith and ohedience It mind they are sometimes grievons and these Christian graces should he sub- when they ate, the penalty was not in- they were, should be fulfilled." Here jected to very severe trials. God knows it, and applies the test. It was applied with great severity to the faithful and ohedient Abraham, to the meek and gentle Moses, to the perfect and upright Job in his integrity, to the heavenly minded David, to the zealons and applied to saints in every age, is heing for his sake, and told him that he should applied to them now, and will be until the last redeemed of Adam's race shall have gone home to glory. When when our skies are unclouded, and thero is no ripple upon the current of time to break the peacefulness of our life voy- the body became liable to disease, the the crown, the rightous judge shall give Troubles come like waves of the sea, agc, we are prone to forget God, to for- soul to sin and the mind to madness. him in that day. In the 2d chap. of 2d chasing each other to the shore. Some-t and our dependence upon Him; to fore times we are calm, sometimes agitated. get the debt of duty, praise and love in person superintending and directing "heseeches" the brethren that they be Yet in our hrightest, most joyous mo- we owe Him; to forget even the best it. Trial, condemnation, sentence and not "troubled" with an expectation of ments, we are not perfectly happy. interests and eternal destiny of our punishment all at once. The angry "His coming" immediately, and informs satisfied, restless and craving. We have time, delighting ourselves with the slain and solemnly burned upon an thing else but the second "coming of ever a vague longing for something, we pleasures, and admiring the fleeting altar, the shrinking sorrowing world of our Lord Jesus Christ. We confess

> until our faith and obedience are brought into full and lively exercise. forty years in the wilderness to humble them, and prove them, and to know what was in their hearts, whether they would keep bis commandments or no. people now as He dealt with them then. He tries them and proves them to know what of faith is in their hearts, and to life was forfeited. sce whether they will render obedience in one way, and another in another way, according to the character, disposition and circumstances of each. Some slandered, some are stricken by disall tests of our faith and obedience, and eious than that of gold which perish- the Mosaic law. eth." | Pet. 1:7.

Mission of Sunday Schools. Not many years since, a Christian fare of the young. The great de- and that it stood and remained visible Treasury.

Children in Heaven.

right in the sight of God, or that He they begin to hear, - Guth .

pondent eited the judgments which God pro- its site, is probable. The ante-diluvi- decided.—Rev. T. L. Cuyler. nounced on the serpent and the man for the ans knew its position by tradition, if transgression in Paradisc. In the part of his not by actual sight; and when men mularticle which follows, he proceeds to speak of tiplied and journeyed East to build an the sentence against Eve, and of the sacrlfice and penalty for sin:

was pain and suffering, even in that piety was exhibited hy those giants of delight. She was rednoed in station; made subject to the man she had misled; no longer his oo-equal, she was Perhaps, they may more readily have made an inferior to he ruled. From dishelieved the message of Noah, hecease to trust in God, and praise mim | raised until the child-that is Messiah | -was horn. The Virgin Mary redeem. the Saviour, and found comfort and con- ed the race of woman from her estate of humiliatiou.

The man was condemned to toil and care and suffering. "In sorrow shalt thou seems so suddenly to have been eat hread; in the sweat of thy face changed from one of sunshine to a dark | shalt thou live." I have shown in a preand dreary pilgrimage-every prospect eeding number, that this was not seems so hlighted, my home so deso- merely a command to labor, for lahor late. These afflictions were almost cannot he a curse. The sweat of the more than my poor, weak nature could face, (not of the brow) does not mean tears which grief and sin and care force from the eyes of man.

punishment, was that both were driven hence. pleasant delights. Unto Adam and also his wife, did the Lord God make coats of skins and clothed them. These of sacrifice; and as a memento at once of their sin and of their having made bleeding victims.

the victims were selected from the most two passages is apparent enough. valuable and most gentle of all animals. Every sacrifice must be of something forth there is laid up for mc a crown of valuable; and yet every sacrifice is righteousness which the Lord, the rightnecessarily vicarious. It is something eous Judge, shall give me at that day; energetic apostle Paul. It has heen in place of another; some life instead and not to me only, but unto all them of another life; that thus atonement also, that love his appearing." Now if may he made. The justly incensed law- the word "appearing" is intended to giver and judge accepts the victim in- mean the same as the word "ooming," stead of the criminal and pardons, yet and the expression, "the coming of the the world smiles upon us, and there is punishes. For although man did not Lord," is intended to mean the close of nothing to disturb our tranquility: die at once, yet death hegan his mission | the Christian's life; then Paul seems to within him theu and there; moral make it necessary that the Christian death, mental death, physical death; should love death, that he might obtain

our ohedience falters, and we glide the criminals, and showing them how an place first. This chapter, at least, eau carelessly along upon the stream of atonement could be made. Animals not possibly be tortured to mean any vanities of earth. Then God sends man and woman participating, penitent that we are illy qualified to "understand storms and tempests upon us, and sor- for sin, yet rejoicing in hope for the all mysterics," and yet wo can see the rows and alllictions painfully wring our future; and Satan for spectator, baffled, need of no other genius than common blasted, doomed to certain punishment, sense to comprchend the "fitness" of God thus disciplines us. The test is without hope and without repentance. the continual effort of Christ and his applied, and will be applied again and If God had not accepted the repentance apostles to fix the eye of the heliever again, perhaps with increasing severity, and the sacrifice of our first parents, upon the second coming of his Master. Satan's malignity would have heen fully It'is then that he shall receive his gratified; as it was, his hatred wes haf- crown, and hehold in reality the "prom-The Israelites were a stiff-necked and fled, his whole scheme rendered unsuc- ised restitution of all things," (Acts 3 rehellious people; hence God led them cessful; man was restored, hut for him 21.) It is then that this "mortal there was no repentance. We find this shall put on immortality, and death he custom of sacrifice —of worship hy blood swallowed up in victory." It is the -wide spread among all ancient na- day of his great triumph, and though tions: it was nniversal. Man did not he die ages before the longed for time, Deut. 8:2. And He deals with His worship by simple prayer and praise; yet he "liveth" and still cries "how he shed blood, and thus hy offering life long, t) Lord?" His language is still for life, he acknowleded that his own that of the Apostle. "And not only

to His commands or no. One is tried had never seen death, certainly not selves groan within ourselves, waiting death hy violence, until now, by com- for the adoption to wit: the redemp mand of God, he takes the lives and tion of our body." (Rom- 8:23.) The hurns the bodies of those animals he second "coming" of Jesus was the hope are greatly bereaved, some suffer loss had reared, loved and cherished; hoth of the early Christian, and the terror of property, some arc persecuted and inflicting and receiving pain in so doing. With the skins of these victims thus case, some arc subjected to great and re- slain God clothed them; it was at once peated disappointments, some are vexed a covering for the nakedness they had and annoyed by the cares and troubles discovered, a memento of their crime, of every day life; yet these things are and a token of God's forgiveness. The very wearing of clothes is a constant rethese are God's measures to bring these minder of man's first and greatest sin. We shall speak of sacrifice more fully apostle l'eter to be "much more pre- of Cain and Abel, or when we treat ef

THE GARDEN OF EDEN.

spot and special creation of God; we have nothing that will guide us in find-Among the old Romans, there pre- ing out its exact locality, or in giving vailed the touching custom of holding any account of its appearance—that it wards the heavens, signifying, by thus that God first formed Adam, and then presenting its forchead to the stars, that placed him in it as lord and keeper, ne was to look above the world into ce- that he had to toil in dressing it, that lestial glories. It was a vain supersti- he was driven forth from it into the tion; but Christianity dispels the fable, onter world, that it had (like the taherand gives us a realization of that pagan nacle and temple,) but one gate or enyearning, in the deep solicitude which all | trance on the east side where the guardits disciples cherish for the spiritual wel- ing cheruhim stood with flaming sword, sign of the Sunday sohool organization to Adam and his descendants as a proof

ence of the heaven they had lost. I When God gives confession he demands THE HEBREW COMMONWEALTH. think the supposition, that the Tower of In his last preceeding number, our corres. Babel and the city of Bahylon occupied this must be prompt, open, hearty and eternal oity and temple, they naturally sought that spot most famed in the an-The sentence pronounced on woman | nals of the race. What daring imwrath standing in their very presence. his state of snhjection she was not to be canse they could not persuade themselves that God would overflow and destroy the heautiful garden His hands had made.

For the Observer and Commonwealth. THE COMING OF THE LORD. Be patient therefore, brethren, unto the coming of the Lord. (James 5: 7.)

The passage of Soripture, quoted above (with kindred expressions,) is almost universally interpreted as though it read, "Be patient therefore, hrethren lives. Notwithstanding the injunction is not limited to this life, hut to the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, Another and a present part of their though that event he a thousand years

Nor is there anything inconsistent or unreasonable in the injunction. Wc read in Rev. 6 chap,, "And when he had opened the fifth seal, I saw under the coats of skins were taken from animals altar the souls of them that were slain sin of the lord of creation, and thus mony which they held, and they cried with a loud voice, saying, how long, O Lord, holy and true, dost thou not judge and avenge our blood on them that themselves naked, were they clad in the dwell on the earth, and white rohes were skin coverings of sacrifice torn from the given unto every one of them; and it was said nnto them that they shou d Skeptics have tried to ridicule the rest ("be patient") yet for a little sea-Bible, hecause death was the penalty son, until their fellow servants also, and when they ate, the penalty was not in- they were, should be fulfilled," Here flicted. God accepted an atonement, the exhortation to "patience" extends life was given np, blood was shed, and beyond this life. The similarity of the

In 2d Timothy, 5: 8, we read, "Hence-What a grand and solumn sacrament, Thessalonians, the Apostle in speaking Man had never shed blood before, first fruits of the spirit, even we ourthey, but ourselves also, which have the of his encmies.

ACKNOWLEDGING CHRIST. In nearly every community, there are a

trembling faith in Christ but who do not They may be Christians: but the world certainly are not. No one is the better for their secret, elandestine attempts to steal along quietly toward There is but little said of this choice heaven without letting any one overhear their foot-steps. Now this is a miserable (we are almost ready to say contemptible) mode of living.—this concealment of the colors when danger threatens; this the face of every new horn infant to- was somewhere on the earth's surface following along after the church, with a vague hope of being counted among God's people when heaven's prizes are distribno one can be saved who does not openly and of his prospects. His friend injoin some Christian church; but we do say that the person who expects Christ to acknowledge him in heaven, and yet refuses to acknowledge Christ "before men," is a self-convicted coward, and, while disobeying his Master's orders, has no right s to turn the faces of the little child- of God's justice and a reminder to the to expect his Master's blessing. After dren towards heaven, and prepare their exiles of their loss and punishment, this firteen years of pastoral observation, we spirits for immortal glory. - Biblical we know. Prohably, Eve may have been have come to the conclusion that every horu within it, after Adam had named day spent by the gennine convert outside all the animals and found no compaa- of the church of Christ is almost a day she an anti-burgher. During their ionship in their society; and when he lost; he loses the sense of responsibility whole married life they had always Perhaps God does with His heavenly probably named all the birds and flow- that he needs to feel; he loses the opport gone to their separate churches. The garden as we do with our own. He may ers. We never hear of its destruction, tunities of doing good; he loses in self- union of these churches was proposed lish Church. Wesleyan Methodism she remarked to a friend that, she was lect for transplanting what is yet in Poubtless, before its closed gate, where the approbation of him who has so in to the great grief of the worthy couple. chiefly stock it from nurseries, and se- unless it perished in the general flood. respect, in the respect of others: he loses and the respective ministers approved, would not have been known to-day, and the wife, "We have lived a testithe world would be wife, "We have lived a testithe world would be wife, "We have lived a testithe first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said," whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said," whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said," whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said," whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, "Whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said," whosoever is ashamed of the first sacrifico was made, our great pressively said, which was made, our great pressively said, which was made, our great pressively said, which was m the world would have lost that which it she sometimes feared her heart was not fore they have bloomed, and trees ere progenitor and his family were wont to me before men of him will I be ashane to feein' life a' our days, and isn't it hard offer up their sacrifices in the very pres- when I shall come in my cwill ry. e caupa end as we began?"

confession. To be effective and useful,

Children Memhers of the Church.

I have, during the past year, received forty or fifty children into church membership. Among those I have had at any time to exolude from church fellowship, out of a church of twentywhich is her special duty and greatest antiquity who lived before the flood, seven hundred memhers, I have never when they sinned so outrageously had to exclude a single one who was against God, with this token of His received while yet a child. Teachers received while yet a ohild. Teachers and superintendents should not merely helieve in the possibility of early conversion, hut in the frequency of it .-Spurgeon.

A ROLL OF CALVINISTS.

It is quite fashionable with a few hrilliant magazinists in our day to sneer at Calvinistic theology as antiquated, and benumbing in its influences, and at its advoeates as deficient in scholarship and clegant culture. A writer on the other side gives a different view of the past achievements of Calvinism. He says:

Who for ages suffered the confiscation of property, exile, imprisonment, and death, rather than renounce the truth as it

The Waldenses and Hugenots, those ohle Calvinists of France. Who, besides Luther, were the great

enders of the Reformation of the sixteenth century? Melanethon and Zwingle, Calvin, Farel and Tinet, Knox, Cranmer and Ridley-

all Calvinists. Who 'alone kindled the precious spark of Liberty in England and gave the Eng-

lish the whole freedom of their constitu-According to Hume, they were the Pn-

itans, those revival Calvinists. Who elevated Scotland to her high emnence among the natious?

Her sturdy Calvinists. Who bore the most important part in

our Revolutionary struggle? Calvinists, according to our distinguished historian, Baneroft, himself a Unitarian. He says: "The Pilgrims of Plymouth were Calvinists of France; William Penn was a disciple of the Hugenots; the ship from Holland, that first brought colonists to Manhattan, was filled with Calvinists. He that will not honor the memory, and respect the influence of Calvin, knows but little of the origin of American liberty. "By their fruits ye shall know them.

Romish Schools.

A Catholic young lady told us the other day that, while attending the school at Carondolct, near St. Louis, she knew of ten Protestant girls who joined the Catholio communion, and he expressed surprise that Protestants. holding the views they do towards her hurch, should send their danghters to Catholic schools .- Standard.

MISSIONS NOT A FAILURE.

In his sermon at a recent ordination of four members of the Auburn Theological Seminary, who were about to sail as missionaries, the Rev. Dr. Clarke, of the American Board, said :

" Eighty-one years ago, Carey felt called to he a missionary. That was the beginning of the modern missionary movement. Now, there are forty-two societies, with one thousand eight hnndred missionarios, engaged in giving the Gospel to the heathen. Sixty years ago, the American Board was not in existence; now it has two hundred churches, and has, reckoned in all, 70,000 converts. Sixty years ago, nothing had heeu done in the South Seas; now there are eight hundred native preachers, and 200,000 communicants. There are one hundred preachers in Madagascar; six hundred missionaries iu India: twenty thousand communicants in South Africa; one hundred native churches in Turkey and Persia; 40,000 people taught to read in the past twelve years from a single station of the American Board in castern Turkey. The King of Burmah, instead of holding poor Dr. Judsou in a filthy dungeon, is building a school-house to accommodate a thousand scholars, and has commanded the translation of the British Encyclopædia into the Burmese language. The queen of Madagascar, instead of persecuting her Christian subjects, is crowned heneath a canopy inscribed 'Glory to God few timid, irresolute persons, who have a in the highest, and on carth, peace and and good will to men.' In money matcome out decidedly, and confess him. ters, the change is very striking. In 1788, there was nothing given for the is not allowed to know it. They earry evangelization of the heathen; in 1808, \$100,000; in 1828, \$1,000,000; in 1845, \$2,000,000; and in 1868, \$5,-000,000.

Successful Teaching.

A man, who commenced life as an erraud boy, rose rapidly, through his untiring industry and earnestness, to the head of an extensive business, which he conducted very successfully. Meeting an old friend one day, he spared a few moments to describe to uted to the faithful. We do not say that him hriefly the extent of prosperity quired the secret of his success. "I put all my soul into it," replied the prosperous shopkeeper. "It is only by throwing my soul into my business, that I make it succeed." So must the teacher do.

Agreeing to Disagree.

A mau and his wife agreed in everything, except that he was a hurgher and

Jome Circle.

WHAT CHRIST DID FOR ME. For me He left His home on high; For me to earth He camo to die ; For me He slumbered in a manger; For me to Egypt fled a stranger; For me He dwelt with fishermen; For me Hc slept in cave and glen; For me, abuse He meekly bore; For me a crown of thorns Hc wore : For me He braved Gethsemane; For mo He hung upon a tree; For me His final feast was made; For me by Judas was betrayed; For me hy Peter was denied; For me by Pilate crucified; For me His precious blood was shed; For me Hc slept among the dead; For me He rose with might at last; For me above the skies He passed For mo Ho came at God's command; For me He sits at His right hand.

THE DOOR OF HEAVEN.

IT was a fearful time when the steamboat Tyro was lost. It was a long time ago, and almost every one has forgotten it, oxcept a few who had friends on it, and they are almost all gone. The Tyro was a small boat, and the passengers bright sun had shone down on the peace ful lake, and everything seemed safe and seoure. The passengers had no thought of danger as the night came peot of boys? so say some people.

Stop; hear more. That night George

A little boy kneeled down to say his evening prayers, and as ho looked out and saw the western sky all aglow with the glory of the going day, he asked: "Mamma, isn't that the door of heav-

en, with bright curtain all around it?" "Yes, my boy," said the mother, "heaven's doors are all around us."

"Well, that is the one I want to go in at, because it is prettiest." And

It has never been known how, whether the pilot fell asleep at his post, or the lights went out, but when midnight cries of terror. The steamer had come in collision with a schooner, and was sinking.

The little boy awoke. He cried "Mamma, where are you?" and his mother's arms held him fast, even while they sank together in the dark waters. They came to the surface, and the

mother caught something floating, and held fast to it. "Jamie! Jamie!" she said, "hold me very tight."

"Mamma, are we going to heaven ? I

don't like this way-I'm afraid." "Never fear, child, God will meet you;" and with all her strength tho mother lifted the child upon the floating tale, then dropped it, and went on through the flood gates below.

"Mamma, mamma, where are you?" cried Jamie, but there came no answer. and the day was born, rau its race, and mauhood. of heaven, and Jamie thought it was wider open than it was the night before. As soon as he could crawl off from the balc to the land, he began to run as fast as he could, straight toward | quick, do things well. Hurry up!" the west.

Jamie's feet tottered. He was too long, long way, till the west began to grow dim in his sight.

Jamie saw a man coming toward him, but he did uot stop. The man noticed to stop bim.

"Little boy, where are you going?" he asked.

"I can't stop now," said Jamie; "I'm afraid I shall be too late."

"Too late! where are you going that way? there is no house there," tho man an instant.

"Yes, there is," said Jamie: "I'm afraid the door will be shut." "Whose house, boy?"

"Why, God's beautiful house, to be heaven. See, it grows dark;" and Jamie made one more effort, and fell to the ground, fainting with hunger.

The man lifted him up in his arms, and Jamie lisped, "Mamma said God fell asleep. When he awoke, he found from temptations' snare—they grow up himself in a strange place with stran-

gers about him. "Come. my darling, you must eat some of this," said a soft voice, and the light of the oandle was oarefully shaded from Jamie's cyes.

Jamie's last thought was of heaven, and his first question was, "Did I get there? Did He meet me?"

And a little girl standing by the bcd answered:

"Yes, little boy, father met you and brought you home."

"God's your father too, is he?" ask-

ed Jamie, not yet fully conseious of his happiness; the mountain stream dashes uo circumstances in life either high or present stato; "then we'll go home together."

Jamie recovered, and grew to manhood, and to the time when his Redeemer called him home, Jamie never | tion to the wretched idler! forgot the western door for which he had striveu. He never looked upon the gangreue, the curse of life. gorgeous purple, golden and erimson .. Dream not, but work! Be bold! he brave! glory of the sunset, without hearing again, in his mind, the words of his mother: "Yes, my boy, heaven's doors are all about us." And Jamie's wish was granted him. One night the shining light came through the curtains, glaud for Romanizing heresies. He is the and Jamie went home with the day, most advanced of Ritualists who adhere to for the benefit of those around her,

flood gates below to meet Jamie's mother-Jesus, who always watches and waits to hear the coming fect of those who seek the gates of heaven.

HOW TO BE HAPPY.

What does happy mean? A little day girl lately said it is "to feel as if you " wanted to give all your things to your

little sister." You smile, but I scarcely see why have plenty of servants to do these things you should. This little girl felt that to be happy, she must be unselfish.

"That is a very foolish wish," her

MOTHER'S KISS.

George Brown wanted to go somewhere and his mother was not willing. He tried to argue the matter. When that would not do, he spoke roughly, and went off slamming the door behind

Instead of saying, "I should really like to go, but if you cannot give consent, dear mother, I will try my best picture. to be content to stay"-instead of saying and feeling so, he behaved in the way which I have described, just as fore her daughter. were few and poor, so that it has passed too many boys do. George was four-from the public mind. All the day the teen, and with fourteen years experience of one of the best mothers, one haud. would have thought better of him.

found thorns in his pillow. Ho could do not think it can be a pleasant place. not fix it any way to go to sleep on. Ho turned and tossed and he shook and patted it, but not a wink of sleep for him. The thorns kept prioking. They were the angry words he spoke to his mother. "My dear mother, who deserves nothing but kindness and love of France was Louis XVI., and his wife himself, "I ean never do enough for wicked king and queen, but they were the child prayed his prayer and went to her: yet how have I behaved; I, her thoughtless and fond of pleasure. They through that fever!"

morn. But suppose something should while the whole nation was suffering oame there was a crash, a shiver, and happen before morning. He would ask The people became dissatisfied; and when her now-to night-this moment. finally Louis and Marie Autoinette saw George crept slowly out of bed and the mistake they had been making; and

> know, sleep with one ear and one eye They were taken, with their two children open, especially when the fathers are aud the sister of the king, and shut up in a

thinking of my rule words to you to-day. Forgive, me mother; my dear, sent to prison and to the guillotine. The good, precious mother; and may God prisoners in the Temple passed the time help me never to behave so again." as hest they could. The king gave less She clasped the penitent boy in her suns to his son and daughter every day. arms, and kissed his warm cheek.
George is a big man now, but he says that kiss was the sweetest moment of young Marie Theresa sewed. his life. His strong, healthy, impetu- "After a time the angry people took ous nature became tempered by gentle- away the king and beheaded him. And ness of spirit. It softened his rough- shortly after the little sun was separated No one noticed the child affoat, for ness, sweetened his temper, and helped from his mother, sister and aunt, and shut every one sought to save his own life; him on to a true and noble Christian up by himself in the charge of a cruel

but there again was the glorious gate only knew what a loss it is to them not Theresa, was then left alone with her to .- Mother's Magazine.

QUICK AND WELL.

"That's it, little folks, do things "Work well done is twice done." Never mix up things; do one thing at a guarded and waited on by brutal soldiers. weak to run, so he walked straight on, a time; begin one thing and finish one thing-make cloan work as you go. Have order, system, regularity; a place for everything, and everything in its place. Whatever you do, do it well. that the child's elothes were wet, that A job slighted, because it is apparently he had been in the water, and he tried unimportant, leads to habitual neglect, so that men degenerate, insensibly, into

bad workmen. Training the hands and eyes to do work well, leads individuate to form eorrect habits in other respects, and a good workman is, in most cases, a good citizen. No one need hope to rise cried after him, for Jamie did not stop above his present situation who suffers small things to pass by unimproved, or who neglects, metaphorically speaking, to piek up a eent because it is not a dol-

A rival of a certain great lawyer sure. Don't you know it? It is in sought to humiliate him publicly by saying, "You blacked my father's boots once." "Yes," replied the lawyer, unabashed; "and I did it well."

These early business-like habits and moral inculcations, watered by the dews would come to meet me;" and then hc of heavenly grace, shield the juveniles to manhood's prime, become useful, benevolent eitizens; shino as lights.

"So love doth spring, so love doth grow, If it be such as never dies. The bud just opens here below, The flower blooms in Paradise!"

active, full of life and motion, on the though she lived to be more than seventy ling heavens, the birds, the floods, the sufferings of her prison life, rippling brooks, and flowing founts; the birds warble on every tree, in cetasy of you is, that though it is sometimes pleas joy; the tiny flower, hidden from all ant to be a princess, it may be most uneyes, sends forth its fragrance of full fortunate at other times. But there are along with a sparkle and murmur of low, in which a woman will find the pure delight. The object of their cre- knowledge of domestic duties to come ation is accomplished, and their life amiss, and in which she will not be far hood-grew to a good and glorious man- gushes forth in harmonic work. O happier and more useful for possessing plant! O stream! Worthy of admira- this knowledge.

Idleness is the bane, the moth the heud everything at once; so I will no

Rev, Mr. Bunnell is now on trial in Engyears before gone down to the dark! Church of Rome.

THE DAUGHTER OF A KING. "I wish I were a princess!"

Emma stood with the dust-brush in her hand, pausing on her way up stairs to her own pretty little white room, which she was required to put in order every

"Why, my child?" asked her mother. "Because then I would never have to weep and dust and make beds, but would,

She was right, and you know it. Did mother replied: "and even if you were a you ever feel happy when you had self- princess, I think you would find it best ish feelings in your breast? I guess to learn how to do all these things, so that you could do them in ease of necessity.

"But it is never necessary for princess es to work."

"There my little girl proves her ig norance. If she will come to me after her work is done, I will show her a piet-

The little bedroom was at length put to rights, and Emma came to her mother

"What do you see, my child?" her mother asked, as she laid the picture be-

"I see a young girl with her dress fasttened up, an apron on, and a broom in her "Can you tell me what kind of a place

she is in?' "I do not know. There are walls and arehes of stone, and a bare stone floor. I

"No, it is not. It is a prison, and the young girl is a king's daughter." "A king's daughter!"

"Yes; and her story is a very sad oue. "Please tell me about her."

"More than eighty years ago the King and obedience from me!" he said to was Marie Antoinette. They were not a oldest hoy! How she nursed me forgot it was their duty to book after the good of their people, so they spent mon-He would ask her to forgive him in the ey extravagautly in their own pleasures went softly to his mether's room.

"George," she said, "Is that you? tried to change their couduct, it was too late. The people, urged on by bad leadtried to change their conduct, it was too aro you sick?"-For mothers, you ers, learned to hate their king and queen.

away, as George's father was.

"Dear mother," he said, kneeling at her bedside, "I could not sleep for them, and every one who was suspected of the king, and should her bedside, "I could not sleep for them, and every one who was suspected of

jailor. Next it was Marie Antoinette's was dying again, when Jamie floated on shore. The little fellow was hungry, out their best feelings. Oh, if they October 16, 1793. Her daughter. Marie aunt, the Madame Elizabeth.

"But it was not long she was allowed even this companionship. Madame Elizabeth was taken away and beheaded, and then the poor young girl of sixteen was left entirely by herself in a dismal prison, For a year and a half she lived thus, leading the most wretched existence, and not knowing whether her mother and aunt were alive or dead.

"Years afterward, when she was free. she wrote a book about her life in prison. In that we read: I only asked for the simple necessities of life, and these they often harshly refused me. I was, how ever, enabled to keep myself clean. I had at least soap and water, and I swept out my room every day.'

"So here in the picture you see a king's daughter, and the grand-daughter of an empress-Marie Theresa of Austria, one of the most remarkable women in history-after having parefully made her toilette, sweeping the bare floor of her

"Which, in those days, do you think caused her the most satisfaction, the remembrance that she was the daughter of a kiug, or the knowledge of domestic duties, acquired no doubt, while she was a happy envied princess, living in a palace and surrounded by servants?"

"Is that a true story, mamma?" "Yes, Emma, every word of it; and there is much more that I cannot tell you

"What became of her at last?

"She was finally released from prisou and seut to Austria to her mother's friends; and it was a full year after she Everything in nature and grace are reached Vienna before she smiled, and wing. The sun, the moon, the spark- years old, she never forgot the terrible

"But, my ehild, what I wished to teach

Little children do not always compre say that from that time forth Emma tool delight in dusting and sweeping. But, my little readers bear in mind that that woman is the most queenly-not the one who is the most ignorant and the most burdensome to others, but the one who is wisest in small things as well as greatwho uses her wisdom and her strength and Jesus met him-Jesus, who had long the Church of England and love the shrinking from no duty that she of cald perform, our doing it cheerfully an well. 1

SPECIAL N. TICES.

To the Nervous.

The natural result of exhanstion of strength by excessive labor or action, is a feeling of weakness, duliness, heavinoss, weariness, languar of body or mind &c. Persons of weak constitutions, or whose habits are sed-nitary, frequestly complain of this relaxed condition of the vital energies; and whew persons of a nervous temperament are thus weakened and deblitated, disease inevitably follows, unless it is at once checked and overcome. Ail who suffer from these causes alike require a remedy which will strengthen the system without exciting it, and awake afe elling of true enjoyment so that like may become a source of pleasure. MISHLERS HERB BITTERS has won its way into the confidence of thousands of this class of persons, who warmly endorselt as the best invigorating agent, and the most potent and genial of all tonics and alteratives for strengthening and restoring the physical constitution.

What Does Reason Say?

What Does Reason Say?

The little mongoose when hitten by a deadly sepent resorts to a certain plant, eats it, and escapes the effect of the poison. That is instinct. Human beings, on the other hand, must depend on reason and experience in selecting the means of protecting health and life against unwholesome influences. Now, what does reason say on this vital subject? Does it not till us that to invigorate and purify the system is the best way to protect it against the invisible poison which generates disease? Surely it iloes. The next question is, what pulde shall we follow in choosing a medicinal safezuard? Reason replies let your monitor he experience. Well, it experience of eighteen years compilised in one unbroken series of satisfactory testimonials assures us that flosteners stomsch bitters possess strengthening, regulating and antiseptic properties which are not combined in the same happy proportions in any other preparation extant. This, therefore, is the antidote to which reason bids as resort when our health is imperilied either by the malaria which produces epida mic disorders, or by any other cause, whether inherent and constitutional, or connected with our habits, and compations and purents.

The venom of a noxious reptile is scarcely more subtle and dangerons than that which lurks in foul sir and impure water. To escape the fevers, billous disorders, disturbances of the howels, and other serious malacies produced to the se insalibrious elements it is absolutely necessary that the stomach and slift the secretive organs should be, so to speak, in a robust condition, Upon the amount of resistance which the vital system can oppose to the deleterions influences that assaid it, the safety of the health depends, and it is because the great vegetarity to the most important functions of the body, that it can be recommended and guaranteed as an invaluable preventive medicine.

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Religious Intelligence.

Rev. W. T. McElroy, has removed from Louisville to Glasgow, Ky. His correpondents will please address him at the latter named point.

Union Theological Seminary-Those interested will please notice that the next session begins on September 12th. See ad-

Theological Seminary, Coinmbia, S. C .- The next session of this institution will com mence on Monday, 19th of September-

Rev. W. H. Crawford has removed from New Castle, Va., to Sweetwater, Tennessee, at which point correspondents will please address him.

High Bridge Church, In Rockbridge counby, Va. Tho ladies of this church have raised a sum sufficient to complete the payment for the Manse occupied by their pastor, the Rev. P. B. Price. It is gratifying to find this and other tokens of progress in one of the oldest churches of the Valley.

University of Mississppi .- The Rev. Jas. A. Lyon, D. D. of Columbus, Miss., has been elected to the chair of Logie and Metaphysics in this institution. If Dr. Lyon should accept this appointment he will fid the place with the ability and zeal which belong to him, and will bring strength and dignity to the able Faculty now there .-Central Presbyterian.

Minieters Without Chargoe .- A writer ln the Philade'phia Presbyterian savs:

"The number of ministers who are not pastors has increased in a proportion alarmingly greater than ministers as whole have increased. My judgment is that their increase is absolutely greater.

The statistics of the General Assembly

(New School) of 1869 show that of 1,848 men plassed as ministers, 636 are pastors 577 stated supplies, 7 chaptains, 44 Presidents, Professors, & ...; 455 without charge 1 128 in other positions not connected with the pastural office, about one half of them being purely eecular. Of 1,681 churches, 538 wave pastors, 707 stated supplies, and 326 are vacant.

The Churches in Utah. - A Presbyterian Church has been formed in Utah, with good presuccts of enlargement.

The Episcopalians are also there, and have a grammar school in successful operation, laught by New York ladies, and attended by from fifty to one hundred pupils, of whom not a few are the children of Mormon parents. Bishop Tuttle, of the Episcopal Church, resides there.

The Church in Mercel etreet, New York city, in which the Morcer street Presbyterian church formerly worshipped, has been purchased by C. Vanderbitt, E-q., and presented to Kev. Dr Deens, pastor of the church of the Straugers, for his pastoral

The Presbytery of Madrid, Spain. - It is stated that within a few months 1,400 persons in Spain have made profession of their faith in the Gospel, and that the Rev. Messrs. Knapp and Jamieson, of Scotland, and Mr. Moore, of Ireland, have Breach are crowded.

Religious Movements Among Romaniets .-

It is stated that sixty of the Roman Catholic clergy in Madrid, have left Rome and formed a new free church, and that a priest in Estramuda has come out bringing 14 parishes with him. The infallibilty question has helped on this move-ment. A priest in Madril of Jewish blood has joined the Protestants, and is reported to to a very eloquent man. Hie went six weeks ago to Avila, a town where there is a seminary of Catholic priest; and his preaching drew such crowds that the theatres were shut up, except on Sunday, when some fool-hardy player o the stage undertook to abuse th Protestants. He was immediately whistled at and hooted by the audience, who insisted on his reappearance to retract all ho had said. The result is a new church in Avila.

Protests against the Pope's Council .-- An carnest protest against the doctrine of Infallibility, as well as against the cceumenical character of the Council, has been pubtished by Dr. Haas, a prominent Catholic of Germany, and brother-iu-law of Bishop Hefele, of Rottenburg, the most tearned bishop of the Catholic world.

The Government of Austria has officially announced that it regards the Concordat as abolished, and that it will propose to Parliament the necessary laws to this effect. The Papal Nuncio will consequently be withdrawn from Vienna.

The most remarkable protest which has thus far been uttered against the doctrine of Papal Infallibility, from which we cited 3 brief extract in a previous number, is from Father Hyacinthe. In his argument, be save:

"One of the most illustrious predecessors of Pius IX., St. Gregory the Great, rejected, as a sign of anti-Christ, the title of Universal Bishop, which was offered him. What would be have said of that of Infallible Pontiff? On the 20th of Sep Sember last, I wrote the following lines on the subject of the Council about to meet: If fears, which I do not share, should be realized, it the august assembly had no more liberty in its deliberations than it already has in its preparation-if, in our word, it was deprived of the essential character of an Ecumenical Council, I should cry to God and to men to demand another veritably united in the Holy Spi it, not i the animus of parties, representing really the Universal Church, not in the silence of some and the oppression of others' present, I raise this exclamation: I ap peal to a council really free and ecume: ical. And above all, to day, as then, I ap peal to God. Men have been impuissant secure the friumph of truth and justice let the Almighty arise and take It is cause in His hand and judge it. The Council, which was to be a work of light and peace. sa intensified the darkness and not min and discord in the religious with. War angenting of our correspondent and some a

ystem. War is a scourge of God; but in iringing the chastisement, may it not heretore prepare the remedy? In remov ing the ancient edifice, may it not clear the ground on which the Divine Spouse of the Church will construct the New Jcrusa-

TESTIMONY FROM THE NORTH.

in a letter from a distinguished minis ter, who has long held positions of extensive influence and usefulness in the Nor.hern Church. The extract sulpoined from his etter (which enclosed a check for the payment of his paper) will be read with Interest by thousar ds at the South. Under date of August 31st, ho wrote:

"I hope the chock will reach you in good time and do its chare in sustaining you in your important work. And when I say important, I mean it. For without some check upon occlesiastical radicalism, it would doubtless run into greater acts of fanatical extravagance, than it has ventured upon in the past. And greater is surely not to be desired!

"Although the extreme oves may affect to disregard all that your and kindred sheets may say, yet some impression is made even upon themselves, and more upon the calm and considerate ones of their party. You will therefore, I trust, not be discouraged, much less cease to hold up the truth and expose error, as you have long and faithfully done, though by so doing, for the timo being, you may bear the reproaches of such as desire to have their improper teachings and conduct go unrebuked. And you may experience like treat ment from the newspapers that are working in the interests of the Radicals. But truth will ultimately prevail. It may not not gain the ascendaucy till death has silenced some clamorous ones, or till a race has sprung up, who will discard the teachings of the fanatios who preceded them. The changes, lately eff, cted, in the organizations comprising Old and New School Presbyterians, give no flattering comment on the stability of men-and no very strong encouragement to believe that opiu ions and practices that are approved today, wilbe approved even by the same

men a short time hence-It is a sad thought, that such changes as occur in the political world, have been transferred in any degree to the Church of Christ-and that men in places of influ ence in the Church, should desire to bave it so. And that they should make political topics the themes of discourses and that they should bring them into their public prayers. But I trust that the worst has passed.

The organization of the Southern Presbyterian Church and the consistency with which it has held on its way, and stood hirmly in the maintenance of self respect certainly has done good. The course pur sued by Dr. Stuart Robinson and his associates, much as it has been maligned, formed what is at presont the only Span- has done good. And the disposal which sh Presbytery. They have also received the General Assembly made of the matters iberal aid for the purchase of a large ed- and men sent to them from Philadelphia Effice near the centre of Madrid for a place last May, will in the long run, work far of worship. All the halls in which they better for the cause of evangelical religion than a tame acceptance of what they proposed would have done.

Had the Philadelphia men, magnanimously, and like Christian men, directed their representatives to say to your Assembly: "Breibren, we come to you to ' lay, if possible, the foundation of a permanent peace, and to have re-established between the Presbyterian churches of the North aud South amicable relations; and perhaps, organic union at no distant day. We of the North have in time past, done many things foolishly and wrong towards the South-we regret itand we wish it had never occurred. You too, of the South, in our judgment have erred in some things, but we desire that 'by-gones shall be by-gones,' no more to be remembered; and let us new make a covenant of peace and good-will and strive to do each other good and work together to build up Christ's kingdom in the land and world, Amen." On such a statement honestly made, (and it could have been made) your Church, I think, should have responded

fovorably. But without a withdrawal of the hard things said and done; I am glad your Church remained in its own position, so long ago taken: "Nay, verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out." (Acts xvi. 37.)

And in the present number of your paper, in the letter from "H. M." is a statement respecting very annoying facts, and such as can by no course of reasoning be justified; and although I can form no idea who were the missionaries employed-or the persons who sent and paid them, knewing what I do of the spirit of radicalism, I can readily believe that the statement is true. The spirit of John Brownism, is competent to such work as "H. M." uar

But wuy, if such things have been done. did not the observers and eye witnesses give reports of the doings to the New Fork newspapers, and thus let all the North know of them? Can it not be done yet? The Herald or the World of New York, would doubtless publish the facts, if sent to their offices for publication. Let us have light. Can you not induce "II. M." to send an article to each of those newspapers, and also to the Newark (N. J.) Daily Journal? He should do it and thus let the masses of the people know what Northern fanatics are doing to create sectional equity and strifes.

["II. M." we trust, viii superciste the engage of the people know what Northern fanatics are doing to create section all equity in the fact of the section of the sect York newspapers, and thus let all the facts, if sent to their offices for publica tion Let us have light. Can you not in-

York "World" and the Newark "Dnily Journal," accompanied with a letter to their ditors, requesting the insertion of hie communications, glving intelligeoco which ought to he diffused among the Northern people. The editors of the Northern religious papers, we understand, decline such articles as they hink will be distasteful to meny of their read-

MARRIED.

At the Presbylerian church in Farmville, on the 30 h instant, by Rev Mr. McHwalne, M. P. JANAGAN, Esq., of Memphas, Tena., to Mrss AGNES V., daughter of Judge F. A., Watkins, of Pri ce Edward, Va.

At the residence of the bride by Rev. H. B. Bonde, Angust 18th, 1870, WM. H. WHITE to SARAH J. VENTRESS.

By the same, August 25th, 1874, THOS.S. ELLIS, Esq., to Miss EMMAC, LEWIS, all of Sumner county, Tenn.

Of Paralysis, August 14th, at the residence of Warner E. Colvillo, Esq., in Washington, Thea Co., Tenn., Miss HARRIET HOLMES HACKETT, in the 6th year of her age. Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord.

In I'r neeton, Ky, on the 25th of August RACE G., consort of Dr. P. B. McGood vin the foth year of her age. A sincere and steadfast friend, an alf ethonato and faithful mother, a living and devoted wife, a true and consistent Christian, she rests from her laors, and "her record is on high."
"Courier-Journal please copy."

Died in Tipton county, Tenn., on the night of the 15th ult., Mrs. CATILARINE E., wife of F. A. Hall, nged 52 years.

She was a lady of excelent disposition and judgment, a hathful, devoted wile, and above all, a truly exemplary Christian. May the blessing of Heaven rest on those she has left.

At Rawley Springs, Rockioghum county, Va., on the 22d of August, Capt, THOMAS W. GURDON, in the 49th year of his age. After a protracted illness at his home in La-After a protracted illness at his home in La-oar county Tevas, he came on to Riwley springs, seeking benefit from its waters. Though separated from his wife and child whom he hall left in Texas, he flied not in a strange land and among strangers, but in his active State and county, and not for from no place of his birth. He was a tried in the ancient cometery of Cock's Creek (Prohyte-tan) Church with which church Le had con-rected himself as a member many years ago. nected himself as a member many years ago

J. R. B.

Died in Powhatan county, Va., Aug. ; ROBERT B. ALLEN, eldest son of John A. anil Martha Allen, aged 26 years.

This young man, early in he, became a con This young man, early in it e, became a communicant in the Probylerian church. By bis intogrity of principly, his tight, honorable bearing, his warm, unselfish and generous name, and above all, by his consistent thris in deportment, he won the esteem and love it a large circle of biends. His affectionale hearing therefor regard for the wettere of parents, brothers and sisters, gave him the highest place in their affections. their affections.

Re was a butblul's adder of his country, and

aithful soldi rot the Cross. For severa and spoke of it calmy and hopefully. He met it at last with cheerful heart, and triumph ont hath, and fell asleep pracefully. Odeath, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy

D parlod this life in the county of Nottovay, Va., on the Isthot Angust, Dr. ROBERT HORE, in the 75th year of his age.

Dr. Shore mad a profession of religion under the ministry of the Rev. B. H. Rice, and secume a member of the Presbyterian church a Nottowy in 1823. Almost from its organisation he was a ruling elder in the Nettoway burch. In the judgment of the author of his obilinary, low chorders have cripyed the ry ers of a more intriligent and efficient flicer. The type of Dr. Shore's piety was of high order. His seat in the house of God selling vacant. The ministry of the as settling vacant. The initiative of the sale-tary always afforded him real pleasure and rofit. Outside of the clergy, few menure of the informed or more thoroughly estab-h d in the dictrines and order of the church han was Dr. Shore. His pastor his brothe elders, and all the mench as of the church ment. Through a course of religious life, extending over talty-seven years, he man tained the character of an earacst, consistent, and

voted t'oristian. As might reasenably be expected, the death As might reasonably be expected, the death of this holy man of tool was peacetal, happy and trin-optiant. The disease of which he died (Typhoid Fever.) lasted nearly two months. Throughout he was worderfully sustained by the grace of God. No minimum over escaped from his lips. A comfuring sense of the precious presence of the Redremer, was exhibited through ut. The closing seene was touching and triumphant. The closing seene was touching and triumphant. His weeping widow and sprrowful children fluid abundant consolation in the sweet assurance that his happy spirit has cutered the "saiut'e everlasting rest."

"Tis great to pluse and think, In what a brighter world than this his spirit shtnes;

How near ho is to Jesus. For sure he must be near To Him In heaven, whose name he did on earth so dearly love.

And now, he'e washed his mortal cares and fears away; And now, he drinks the concolations of a

Saviour's love; And now, ho tunes his voice to angel themes; And now, he's j fined a band, the rapture of whose oung.

An angel mind ea 1 scarce imagine."

Drowned in the Rapids of Now River, on the 25th day of July, 1870, THOMAS BUR-FOOT HOWARD, son of Philip F. and Ella B. Howard, of Richmond, Va, aged sixteen years and thirteen days.

The short comment appropriate to this sad form of words, affords no room to tell how ripo was the young life thus suddenly ended. Having known Burlot Howard better than any one out of head own the ripid. any one out of his own family, the vriter of this notice offers his sorrowful testimony to mental qualities and moral virtues such as he a seldom met with. Mentally, he was richlindowed with those rare natural gifts, which do not give promise merely, but assuran the strength of the scheduler which had marked the from childhood, even exhibiting its limit the strength of the strength of the strength of the scheduler. him from childhood, even exhibiting its it in the struggl-s of the school-room and the risk of boysen sport, developed into a reporting in unconscious energth, a delight in alventure linked with danger, which is the inspirator of the zealous, useful effizer, the Gauntem Certamists of the hero. His morea virtues embraced, besides this fearlessness and zeal, a regard for truth and sense of hours a gentle.

sponds to it as a terrible echo in the social | s atement of the facts referred to, to the New | his young triend, could not but observe, as they developed in me and more in fair prop r-tions, those traits of character which seemed so well to meet the stern test... by their funts ye shall know them." When one year before me d ath, it was decided that his youth ought not to debar him from the help promised as diralized in a printic connection with God's people, and he accordingly joined the church of his pirents, it was not the goal of his Christism life, but a mere I cident from which he went on to exhibit those conclusive evidences of the deep working of the Holy Spirit, which are now our comtorl, on consolation, the help to our submission to Go's will and the ground-work of our confident impered a joyous meeting in the better land beyond. The concurrent testimony of those who observed him for months before his death, whether of his own age or other, bears witness. outh ought not to debar him from the help hether of his own age or blier, bears withers bills delight in trod's book, his constant o the Bength in trod's bock, his constant prayerfoliness, to that loveliness which touched all hearts—that mobirusive Latelahness which displaying itself day by day proved his correspondence lixed with saves. His own ast letter, writte the day before his doth, and bearing to his benne a simple, thostenations narrative of his Sunday agent toos. latious narrative of his Surday occup tions, told how he spent God's hely day out upon the mountain side with God's sky over him, reading his Bible and those books which his mother had given hon to accompany its peru-sal, still prosecuting his Sunday school sindies and evincing that pleasure in an earthly Sabbath which ranks a liness to ap, re inte the eternal sabbath in which he now r joices in heaven. Let this record and then own memories teach his school fellows and playmates, that to be a Christian was thus the rowning glory of the brightest intellect among them, and of that spirit which was ready fo every undertaking and of that boidness whill seemed almost to exclude the sense of lear. If this shall be done, and if those who are o der shall profit didy by his bright example, even in our bitter mourning we may say of his life— 'its object was accomplished," an of its sharp ending "It is the Lord." Thank God for the knowledge that though rushing waters may lave drowned the hady the outvaters may have drowned the body, the out stretched arm of Jesus helped his soul across death's darker stieam.

> Mrs. MARIA BOSWORTH SHELBY was orn in Lincoln county, Ky., June 14th, 1797 Her maiden name was Warren. She was married on Sopt 2d, 1817, to Mr. Isaac She.by, son of Gov. Isaae Shelby, of Bevolutionary memory. She died on July 21th, 1870, a little

over sevenly-three years of age. This is the brief epitaph of an unusully love ring is the order opinion of an unusually love-ty Christian woman whom God has lately called to the skies. B tog the daughter of one of the givernors if the state, and the mother-in-law of mother, and hence in cir-cimistances of affidence throughout the great-er port, if not the whole, of her life, she had much lo who her love of this world. Her much lo whe her love to this weith. Her dig filed manners and her ram personal beau-ty, litted her to charm any cirrle of society in the commonwealth. The writer retains the most pleasing memories of her household with us kindituess and hospita these of thirty years ago; and after so long a time and with a widely varied acqualut once with his follow-m in betternes with affectionate insterest to the lireside of Isane Shieby. But it was God's good pleasure that greater than rar his blessings should full to the lot of this favored woman, she united with the Pres byterian Church, la Da wille then number the

yterian Church, la Danville them inn ler the laster d'eare of the Rev. John C. Young, Re luoving lo Lexington, she I ausleifed her nembership to the Me hord Church, of which Rev. John D. Matthews was at that thee pas-or After the lapse of twenty years, the family returned to their old residence in Lincoln returned to their old residence in Lincoln county. From this time until her ceath, delicate health and the increasing future is of age, kept her much at home; but the word of God was her solved, as it had been in former years. A beautiful resign to not to to Divine with was characteristic of her Christian experience. On bring informed of the death of a doughter, Mrs. Mageffil of St. Lonis, she to wed her head for so clime to perfect stones, and then soll, "Shall in laways receive good at the hands of the Lord and not evil?" A short time before hir death and on a abbath alternoon, the witter was summoned to the bedside of this venerable lady. He found her a bitle tremolous from a painful hervolls unalady; but ready to embrace with tervor the coasolations of the Gospel. Passages tead or quoted to her init of God's word.

sages read or quoted to her rout or God's word and star zas from an old lambiar hynna reached and sootned her heart, and, as we trust strengtuened her for the final confic. It was not our privilege to stand by her in her last momenta, but doubtless the great Shepherd guiled fer tect through the "valley of the shadow of death," May the auriving mem-hers of the fairfly share her tatth, regulate her virtues, and follow her to the land of th

PRESBYTERIAL NOTICES.

The following table gives the places and times of the next stated meetings of many of the Presbyter ies and Synode. We will be obliged to Stated Clerks and others for the data necessary to fill the blanks, and corrections, if there be inaccuracles. The name of Synods are in SMALL CaP3, those of Presbyterle

in small letters. Marion, ? October 11, 7 p m Montgomery, Oct Valley Creek, Oct. 12, 7 a m Oak Grove, Sept 29, 11 n m Pine Bluil, 7 October 6, 7 p m Rast Alabania ARKANSAS,

Chickasaw,

Tax . S,

MISSISSIPPI,

Helena, Oct 27, 7 p m Calvary et, Sept 19 7 p m GEORGIA, Macon, October 26, 7% p m Atlania, Sept 99, 7 p m
Washing on Aug 25, 8 p m
Somerville, Oct 19, 7 p m
Mon feelie, Oct 19, 7 ½ p m
Columbus, Oct 5, 7 ½ p m
Esvaurah, Oot 22, 7 ½ p m Allanta, Augusta, Chorokee, onda, cavannah, KENTUCKY. Paris, Oct 12, 7 pm

2d ch Covington, Sept 13, 7½ p m West Curdete, Sept 7, 7 p in Shot-yellle, Sept 28, 7½ p m Hopkinsville, Sept 28, 7½ p m New Providence, Sept 16 7½ p m Noodasville, Sept 6, 7½ p m Ebenezer, Ky Central Oil.o. Louisville, Ky Municabarg, Ky l'aducan, Tran-yivania, West Lexington, 2d oh Memphis, Nov. 3, 7 p m Corinth, Cct 39, 11 a m

Spring Creek, Sept 8, 11 a m Denmark, Oct 7, 7½ μ m Jackson Nov 2 Brandon, Oct 5, 7 pm Liberty, Sept 29, 10 a m Port Gibson,

NASHVILLE Hun'sville, Oct 3 7 p m loiston, Pisgah, Sept 1
Knoxylide, Pisgah, Sept 8, 7 p m
Asshvide, Prankin, Sept 9, 7 p m
Noath Alabams, Spring hill, Sept 9, 7 p m
Noath Carolina, Raleigh, October 5, 7% p ni Noath Carolina, Raleigh, October 5, 7% p m
Coucord,
Fayetz ville,
Section Blund, Sept 15, 12 m
Bund, Sept 15, 12 m
Fanklin, Sept 7, 7 p m
Hawllolds, Sept 15, 12 m
Fanklin, Sept 7, 7 p m
Hawllolds, Sept 3, 11 a m
Golusbero, Oct 1
South Carolina,
Charleston,
Harmony,
South Carolina,
Cotton Clin, November 3, 14 a m
Golusbero, Oct 1
Rock thal ch, Oct 6, 11 a m
Aken, Oct 13, 7 p m
Bellejiville, Oct 5
Greavable et II, Oct 13, 7 % p m

Greetwine C n, Oct 13, 13g p m. Cotton (dn, November 3, 11 a m. Bryan, Oct 29, 8 a m. Oak Isaand, Nov 1, 7 p m. Science Inil, Oct 23, 11 a m. Segain, Oct 6, 7 p m. Brazos, Cen ral Texas, Eastern Texas, West rn Texas Fredericksburg, Nov 1, 7% p m Fred-ricksburg, Nov 1, 7% p n
Bethel, Oct 2, 11 a m
sa chi chi, Oct 19, 12 m
Bethany, Oct 5, 22 m
Frayette C R, sep. 8, 11 a m
Be liesda August of, 12 m
Blacker burg, sep. 8, 12 m
Rocklish, August 18, 10 a m
Aloor Gerl, Oct 5, 72 p m
of the Preshytery of Lorenza

The Presbylery of BRAZOS stand addourned to meet at 1317a., Texas, on Saturday, Oct 25th, at 8 o'cl ck a. in. R. F. BUNTING, Ltated Clerk. PARSETTERY OF NORTH ALABAMA.—The atte Gon

of all our church-sessions is called to the fact that full statistical reports are required at the moetleg of Presbytory, (September 9th.) also written reports on the State of Religion in each church. These are made necessary by the action of the Synod of Nash ville, October, 1869.

Stated (Tark, Presbytery North Alabama Columeta, August, 1870.

The fall meeting of the Presbytery of South Alanama will be held at Valley Creek church, (four mites from Selm.,) on Friday, before the third Sabbath of October next, at 7 p. 10.

11. 12. KAYMOND, Stated Clerk. The Presbytery of Panusah stands adjourned to meet in Princeton, Kentucky, on the Friday before the tourth Sabstah in September, 1877, at 7 o'clock p. m. J. T. HENDRICK, Stated Clerk The members of the Presbytery of North Mississippi, who will travel by railroad to as sessions on the 5th of september, are requested to leave the train at Malone's Tank, a water station three niles south of Walorford, where coavey ances will be sent

o take them to the church. JAMES NAYLOR. The Synon of Nashville stands adjourned to meet in thin wille, Alabama, at 7 i. m., on criday, before the second Sa thath in October, 1870.

AAMES PARK, Stated Clerk.

ROANORE Presbytery will meet at Wyllesburg on the sta of Sep enaber, at 2 m. Reports f om all the churches in regard to the Sabhath scho t work for the car cat sea-col should be scot with reference to a rep ratto Synod on this su ject.

If those who exe or loccome by rallroad will address Dr. D. B. Garden, Wyllessourg, s a ing the time of their expected strival at Roanoke Depot, a conveyance win meet them there. The train from the west reacties Roanoke station about log A. M.

HOGHA, BROWN, S. C.

The Presbytery of Taansylvania stance adjourn ed to meet at New Providence cliurch Thuisday, Soptember lota, at 7% o'clock P. M. J. V. Logan, Staled Clerk.

The Presbytery of North Mississippi will niect at pring Creek Charch on the Thursday before the econd subbath of September, at 11 Colork.

11. II. PAINE, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Ouacura stands adjourned to meet at I alvery Church, on the 28th day of Septem-ker, as 7 o'clock P. M. Bessloual records will be cal-ed for at tals inceting. M. J. W. ALLACE, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytory of CENTRAL Mississiria adjourned to mee' in the Fresbyterian Charch, Brandon, Miss., on Wodnesday, the 5th of October, 1576, at 7 October, 1576, at 7 October, 1576, at 7 October, M. C. M. ATKINSON, Stated Clerk.

Presbytery of EBENEZER stands adjourned to meet In the Second Presbyterian Church, Covington, Ky., on lagrday, September 13th, at 1% o'clock. There of Sessions will please send up records for examination. On.
HENRY M. SCUDDER, Stated Clerk.

The fall meeting of the Presbytery of Knoxyllle, all be held in Beaton, Polk county, September 5th, at 7 p m statistical Reports, after form of such reports as are made to the G aeral Assembly, expector. Tax for expenses to Synod-say \$6 from small and weak churches, \$10 from the larger. Let each charch send ap its quota

ap its quota

Four lognor Fand, lifty cenis each, churches and
ministers. Let an elder be present from every
church. JAMES PARK Stated Cferk.

The Presbyterv of MUBLES BURG stands adjourned
to meet at Hopkinsvale, on chursday before the first
subbath in Oct., at 7 o'clock p. m.

W. G. KICE, Stated Clerk. The Fall Sessions of the Possbytery of North Alabama will be head in the Spring till Presbyterian Charch, commencing on Friday, 7 O'clock p. m., the 9th of September next.

W. H. VERNOR, Stated Clerk.

The Presbytery of Memphis stands adjourned to neet in Salom Church on Probay, the striday of Sep-ember at Tip o'clock Fig. M.
The Mall tramp on the C, and M. Rathond going partially wear mass Callbridge the neutron dopot to cast and west, pass Collerville, the reares' depot to the church, within an hour of each other from 1402 o'e lock P. M., and there vehicles will be in readines to take members to the place of meeting. R. R. Evans, Staed Clerk.



othern prople. While entirely miscellonal and opportismo, they are spocially adapted to the wants Southern teachers and parents, and are received the enth-sistetic favor everywhere. The economy and convenience of a uniform series Text-Books being now well understood, and the ivaisity Seliuss being the only series which in thorship, contents, and plan, is cutirely acceptable the Southern people, it is rapidly becoming the

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Lenditances should be made by Checks or Post-

weeks after a psymean is forwarded, the entons should be notified.

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pany the notice.

Yew Saberthers.—Liberd preminis will be given to have who obtain new saberthers, outmanicating for the paper should be addressed to the redicts of the Original Institute of the Cornelius Institute on the Cornelius Institute of the Cornelius Institute on the Cornelius Institute Inst

A. & F. B. OONVERSE,

Louisvill . Ky

Christian Objective;

LOUISVILLE, KY., and Richmond, Va.

While my hands idle be.

Literary and Miscellaneous.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7, 1870. Volume 49 .-- Number 35.

The Observer.

HELP LORD.

Thine aid I dare not pray, My heart no great and noble aim pursuing
Nor say, "Lord, work with me!"

If you till your it.

Yet Lord work in mel wake My drowsy spirit from its guilty sleeping,

Let me Thy hand-plow take Where worther souls may follow sowing, reaping,

The will to work I ask E'en in the lowest task,

MARY E. ATKINSON.

For the Observer and Commonwealth. POPULAR AMUSEMENTS.

My mind has been agitated for some is very doubtful. The first is

The Circus. observable. I have frequently oband the parents must take them! his or her own pleasare.

there are demoralizing, not fit for the indicted for witchcraft.

the reasoning faculty.

and hear the clown holdly cast contempt and ridicule on the Christian, while he the identical nature of those which presits still, laughs and swallows the in- vail at the prescue day under the modsult, though it wounds the Saviour and ern name of spirit rapping. It has fre-His cause. But the little children, it quently happened at other periods, cannot hurt them, though we read, probably in consequence of some disfrom it." Its touder heart, galvanic influence, the phenomena apas impressible as wax in its susceptibilities to good or evil, must be exposed excited and to have prevailed as a speto influences which the Christian par- cies of epidemic. ent considers injurious to his soul, long tried in the school of Christ, of self- rapping who, regarding the ascription denial, and conflicts with spiritual ad- of the responses to the agency of the versaries; yet his child, the baptized spirits of the dead as subversive of the parent, who stands in God's place toheart unlawful for himself.

blind guide to his children. cns as a circus, and at the same time be stripped of his excuse—the oircus would be patronized only by its proper influence upon our hurches.

I would also ask, would it be best ed or carried in connection with occa-(as some say) to allow our children sions for the working of miracles or dito go once in order to satisfy them vine revelations, and like miracles and as to what a circus is, or to deny inspiration, all such extraordinary My Lerd, I dare not say,
"Help me!" No work my inert soul is doof a parent, whose jndgment and affecturc. them altogether on the authority events ceased with the canon of Scription they cannot doubt, and whose duty | But the erroneous view of satanic

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER. For the Observer and Commonwealth WITCHCRAFT,

ANCIENT AND MODERN. Necromancy, spirit rapping, fortune telling, divination, and all the occult time on a subject which I think is having arts of superstition, producing effects a great influence for evil on the Church by natural causes, which are ascribed of Christ. It is on popular amuse- to supernatural agents, are included in ments, the propriety of which, I think, the divine law, under the general name of witchcraft, for which (Ex. 22: 18) death is the prescribed penalty. "Thou shalt not suffer a witch to live." In our towns and villages, where The profession of holding intercourse little provision is made for intellectual with the spirits of the dead was or high toned pleasures, this evil influ- productive of more nnmcrous and ence is more morked, or at least more worse evils, and misled more dupes of ignorance and distempered imaginations than the other occult arts of served just before a communion season, superstition. It was singled out and tho whole town in excitement over the specified by express penal prohibition highly embellished circus hand bills, as a capital offence. "A man also or a and the whole community, old and woman that hath a familir spirit shall its arrival as a season of great delight. , prescribed the penalty of death for this Then just debts are forgotten-(not class of sins were civil laws of the able to pay?) all claims upon the purse the circumstances of that Common-Commonwealth of Israel, adapted to for the cause of benevolenoo or exten- wealth; but like the Levitical law which sion of Christ's kiugdom are laid aside they accompanied, were only of local and even the quarterly subscription for and temporary obligation, and not dethe struggling pastor must wait. But signed to be extended to other counit is wonderful what power the circus New Eugland, though reproaching the has t) enlarge the heart and loosen the Episcopalians for sc-king to perpetuate purse strings for the children. Dear the obligation of parts of the Levitical little things, they must go to the circus, law in the relies of the temple government and service stolen by them from though it is decidedly wrong for the the old whore of Babylon-inconsistgrown professor of religion to go for ently fell into error-prolific as Pandorn's hox of evils, which still scourge He who alone knows the deceitful the church and State-of construing the ness of the heart can show us the fal- civil laws of the Israelites to be of lacy of such arguments, and to what perpetual and universal obligation, like pitiful subterfuges the self-deceived can the decaloguo. One of the immedirosort. It is wrong for the minister and ata fruits of this error, was to prompt his family to attend such places, and it them to the perpetration of the disis not right for the members of the Church. Why? Because we cannot delible stain on their memory, of exedeny that many of the scenes witnessed on i.g. by hanging, some thirty persons The narrative eye of a pure-minded woman, though of the events is related by Cotton they seek to hide their deformity by the Mather in his history of memoraglare and brilliancy of costume, and ble things of New England, and is the wonderful feats, which deaden the original testimony of an eye witness of shook which modesty feels and blind unimpeachable veracity and fidelity. It discloses that the phenomena which But the child must see the animals, prevailed at that day under the antiquated name of witchcraft were of "Train up a child in the way he should turbance in the electric currents which go, and when he is old, he will not de- produced an unusual abundance of the

ohild of the Church, ignorant and un- revealed doctrine as to the state and suspicious of the wiles and deceits of employment of the soul after death, the world, is taken by the Christian fall into the solution equally contradictory to the Bible and enlightened reawards him to discern between right and son, and productive of superstition wrong, and to whom he looks with im- equally degrading, of ascribing these plicit confidence as his guide and best responses to the direct agency of Satan friend, into soenes he thinks in his own and the demons of whom he is the chief. This solution has its birth in the error Deeply interested in this subject as of construing the instances related in the mother of Christian parents who the Bible of the agency of Satan and have little ones whom they love as them- the demons in the control of the atselves, and regard as lambs of Christ's mosphere and physical elements, and fold, and as a member of Christ's raising of storms, and smiting with Church, whose membership I love and diseases and producing physical effects long to see enjoying high spiritnal upon the human body, as related in the privileges as good witnesses for Christ, history of Job and the New Testament and not monrning under declension and possessions, to have been by power indeadness, a stumbling block to the sin- herent in the demons, which they con- form laws as the unavoidable consener, and a false guide to the young continue to exercise, and examples of their quences of a fool-hardy disregard or vert, I sak you to define the position ordinary agency. This construction sin of ignorance of the Diving law of the Christian, that he may no looger ascribes to Satao and the demons a conscaudalize his profession, or act as a trol in the government of the kingdom and tampering with the occult arts of Apart from the objections I have God. In effect it ascribes to the devil made, we must know that in giving our attributes divine, and to his agency means we are helping to support in worse events which the Bible ascribes to than idlene sasct of people who gen- the providence of God. But the that peep and that mutter-should not a erally lead dissolute lives, and earry answer of the Saviour to those who people seek unto their God? the living along with them a moral pestilence. I | imputed his works to Beelzehub defines think if the Christian world would take all ascriptions to the agency of Satan, a staod and refuse to countenance the of events which are produced by God, circus, accompanied with animals, used ever to constitute one form of blas- no light in them." as a bait for those who have conscient phemy. The Biblical narratives relate tious scruples and will not attend a cir | these instances of satanic and demonimake it known that a manageric alone and in the physical effects on the hu- bed in New England .- EDs. would be welcomed and attended by man body, not as any power inherent old and young, the Christian and his in them which they could exercise on ohildren, then many a professor would other occasions, but delegated to them by special divine permission which lim-

pear to have been at that time easily

There are modern opponents of spirit

it is to decide for them on every doubt- and demoniao agency-like the erroneous construction of the perpetual ob-If you think this subject demands an ligation of the civil laws of the Israelanswer and is worthy a place in your ites was n prominont feature of the valuable paper; I shall be satisfied that Puritan theology—and it suggested to I have done my duty in following the them the idea of ascribing the phenompromptings of His spirit who leads us ena produced by the natural agency of into all truth, to whom be all the galvanism to the direct agency of the praise.

galvanism to the direct agency of the devil-the very dupes of superstition whom they hung possessed with this idea from the prevailing theology, sincerely believed that these phenomena, which they produced by tlis natural agency, were the effect of the direct agency of these demons, and that they held interconrse with these devils just as the spirit-rappists believe that they hold the same species of intercourse with the spirits of the dead. They exhibited the singular anomaly of publicly professing intercourse and consorting with the devils under odium, persecution and imprisonment. They went to the gallows and died maintaining this professon, martyrs to what they helieved to be the service of the devil. Their Puritan neighbors, previously possessed with the same erroneous view of satanio ageucy, but equally ignorant physical science, believed what these people said about their consorting with the davils. They were horrified and frightened, and regarding tho civil laws of the Israelites as obligatory upon them, executed it npon these dupes of ignorance and distempered imagination, upon their own profession. Cotton Mather records that the penal inflictions had no effect in arresting the phrenzy, which diminished and disappeared only after attention oeased to be tric current may have rendered the galvanio influence less abundant, causing the phenomena to be less easily exoited and to disappear.

> eminently fitted and garnished for in raising stotheology in other lands, and given birth been a change going ou in both. What evidently not well pleased. to the same wild and extravagant super-stition. Shakespeare's Prospero in the Tempest, who from the vasty deep of China it is hard to say. The Coinese his own prolific imagination raises the are not ahorigines; they have come storm spirit just as the storm happens from the interior in two great emigrato rise, and in obedience to his commands sends it forth on other errands, and Byron's Manfred were spirit rappists. But in these imaginary characters, the great poets only photograph a class of men of the mediaval age, who in secret devoted themselves to experiments in animal galvanism, under the helief that the phenomena were produced by spirits-though not the spirits of the dead, but of the demous to whom the error of the prevailing theology ascribed the coutrol of the physical elements. These men believed that they were holding intercourse with devils. Public opinion accepted the belief. The civil laws outlawed the black art as it was regarded, and drove these men into caves and secret hiding places for the practice of their experiments. Many of them, like Manfred and many modcrn spirit rappists, haunted by the spectres conjured up by their own imaginations and in moments of bodily debility or sickness being physically unable to produce the phenomena, imagined themselves to be deserted by the spirits whom they had raised and ended their susceptibilities of being mediums and

phenomena produced by animal gal-

vanism to the agency of demons, though

it found in the Yankeo* mind, a house

the art of conjuring np imaginary spirits in insanity and suicide. The history of the superstition lifts its warning voice in harmony with the prohibitions of God's Word, by recording the fearful penalties which Divine providence administers in this life through the secondary agencies of natuof nature, which is the prerogative of superstition. Regard not them which have familiar spirits. "And when they shall say unto you-seek unto them that love familiar spirits, and unto wizard's unto the dead? To the law and to the testimony, if they speak not according

. Trials for witchcraft were held in England | joged the Doctor's communication, and ao agency uses the wind and elements, and Virginia, about the same time they were

Priests.-The number of priests in Great Britian is four hundred and seventysix, engaged in the ten colleges and also in the one hundred and twenty-one parited it to those special events and took ishes. The number of young incu being followers, and we would be rid of its the power away from them as soon as prepared for religious offices is three hunthose events transpired. They proceed- dred.

Reason of Early Training.

It is commou sense to put the seal to hold upon the young tendrils of the What an example does the heathen set shooting vine, and to train them as we would have them go. - Jackson.

Encouragement for Teachers.

A hishop of the Church of England, up the hour. who was tutor to a princess, said to her, "I find that my instructious have made you but little better." She replied, "Ah, my Lord, but you do not know graphs, from the "Presbyterian," is too good how much worse I should have been to be lost. without them."

Early Impressions. Go to the brick yard and take a brick freshly moulded, and pross a leaf were in the habit of sending delegates judge heard what had occurred, he obnpon it; a gentle pressure of the finger will suffice. Yet, subject this brick to congratulation, the practice of slavethe kiln, and it will come back with the holding, as tolerated in the Presbyterian der of the fair days we had good sales impression ineffaceable. Build it into Church, became, in process of time, an and many opportunities for preaching a house, and you may see it across the object of deep concern to onr New Eng- the love of our Master. It is hard and brick. Delay not to bring the truth of delegates administered faithful and ear-Goo in coutact with it. Under his nest warnings and rebukes to their of den and forbidden word of truth, we joy blessing, the beautiful impression will last eternally .- Children's Guest.

THE CHINESE DIALECTS-INTER-ESTING FACTS.

At the are annual meeting of the American Phila 1rd Society, held In Rochester, N. Y., t . Dr. McCarter presented a very inter communication on the Chinese Diale tho which we subjoin the following demned unheard, sent to three of the

He asserted that the written lan guage of the Chinese is not at all the spoken language, aud has never been. The ordinary houks in China can't be read intelligently. The written diapaid to it. The solution may be con- lect is the same throughout the Empire, ectured that some change in the elec- but the characters are read differently in all the provinces. Many things in Galesburg, 111., were memberswritten language are common to most the latter taking a very active part, The superstition of ascribing the verbs and snbs antives are recognized alike throughout China. Some words it was 1 t) sokee invention. That the provinces. The prononns differ in erroneou wef Satanic and demo- different dialects. The first person, niac age. v 1 h ascribes to the de- however, can be recognized throughout

> tions, and quite crowded out the original people and lauguage. The maritime dialects differ most. The names and customs, indeed, of the different provinces differ as much as those of different European countries from each other. Pigeon English is a dialect which has been reduced to book, and talked both by English and Chinese, cach of whom fondly fancies that it is the perfectly spoken language of the other. It has been said that the Chinese have no consonants. This is not true of some of their dialects, and our proofs of this are found in the writings word is represented by a character of its own, and this is one great difficulty in mastering Chinese. In spelling Chiuese words the writers use 36 iuitials Beccher. and 47 finals taken from the Sanscrit. One of the greatest difficulties of the Chinese spoken language is tone, or the modulation and inflection of a word. language was more strictly phonetic. for many different words, because father and yourself, sir!" these characters expressed sounds. In tones in Chinese is, in general, five. It has been said that the Chinese lanwhich answer the purpose of inflections. ed at the top of his voice; ihie to translate English poems into forever, had you published it." Chinese. The Doctor answered that quite nnknown iu Chinese.

The Society apparently greatly enby diligent questioning evolved some graphic form of the spoken language. French, Corman, I man, or and other Merning Star.

Purpose in Teaching.

It is said of Pericles, the Athenian the wax while it is soft; to bud the ten- orator, that hefore he went out to adto go to the fountain head and guide that nothing might go ont of his mouth sion. the carrent of the stream, and to lay but what might be to the purpose. for the Christian preacher, and teacher! How much is uttered by these public instructors, which so far as one can soe, is to no purpose whatever, except to fill

"WHAT STUPID DUNCES?"

teen years ago or more, when the Con- teers rushed into the crowd with their gregational associations of New England bayonets and saved us from their fury. and the Old School General Assembly The Mayor is a Carlist; but when the The child's mind is the moist land visitors. Year ofter year these sharp work, sometimes; but so long as fending Presbyterian brethren.

At length, finding that their counsels scemed to make little or no impression, young. We have 250 under daily mentheir patience was exhausted, and propositions were introduced into the vari- kind increases on my hands, and as faith ous Associations to discontinue the intercourse which had prevailed so long. Hearing of the movement, the General Assembly, that they might not be conof the leading Associations, Dr. N. L. Rice, Dr. A. T. Gill and Dr. Stuart Robinson, with instructions to plead for a continuance of the fraternal inter-

Of the Association to which Dr. Robinson was sent, Massachusetts, or Connecticnt, perhaps, Dr. Lyman Beech. er, then superannuated, and his son, Dr. Edward Beecher, now of of the spoken dialects. Adjectives, and advocating strongly the policy of non-intercourse. The discussion, of course, was very spirited. Many able offers one of the Gospels of the New and cloquent speeches were made, and restament for a halfpenny. In a few are the same in all the dialects. There it was apparent from the first that the hours hundreds are bought, and all the is one word, "bad," which differs in all proposition would carry. Dr. Robin- he force are laid ont in bread and meat son, however, was heard. He made a fc th very eloquent and fervent plea, in an excellent spirit, full of genial humor, | abounding with many delicate homedialects, as it has but few thrusts at the port taken by New Engelements, as a regret ducing physical to the land in the introduction of slaves into fects upon to n hody, had at va- would wo divisions, the Northern the country. The speech was well re rious period. attended the prevailing and Southern Mandarin. There has ceived by all, with the exception, perhaps, of Dr. Edward Beecher, who was

> At dinner, on the same day that his plea was made, Dr. Robinson found stand in the Crystal Palace, amounts himself seated between the Drs. Beech- now to considerably more than a quarter cr-father and son. Grace being said, of a million, 200,000 of which have Dr. Edward Beecher turned to Dr. Rohinson, and sought to reopen the discnssion upon the all-absorbing question. Dr. Robinson attempted to turn the conversation by remarking playfully:

'Dr. Beecher, I never find it to edifidinner."

"But, sir," said Dr. Beecher, "I wish to know why the letter of the Irish General Assembly to your body, was you were the Chairman?"

son, "I can tell you. That letter was they have strong faith and high resolve. so filled with blunders, betraying the The lowest become highest, and the of early Buddhist missionaries. Each ignorance of the parties sending it, that highest become lowest, "the last shall we felt hound, in Christian charity, to he first, and the first last," through this

suppress it."

In the time of Confucius the written gratulate the Assembly that there are snocess is inevitable. yet two such faithful witnesses for the A capitalist in Wall street recently The same characters were used trnth in the Old School body as your said, "A bank never sneeds well un-

later times distinctions of tone arose large company at the table was arrested, ntes the wonderful success of the early and the number of letters increased. and Dr. Lyman Beecher, though some- Christians to the enthusiasm for human-It has been said that it is impossible to what deaf, hearing that the conversation ity with which Christ inspired them.

"What's that, sir? What's that?" guage is mouosyllabio. This is not true to reiterate the whole conversation, sublime earnestness, the Chnrch has in reference to the spoken language. which he did in his own inimitable man- been invincible; when it has fallen to Though we cannot conjugate a Chinese ner. When he was done, Dr. Lyman lukewarmness, it has become like Samverb as we do those of our family of Beecher, thumping the table in the son with shorn locks. Whitefield meltlanguages, there are certain particles meantime, most energetically, exclaim- ed and subdued the multitudes before

analyze as we do Magaish compounded dunees! to put me and my son Edward Ardor gives point and efficiency to words. In the promines of Mugpo juto the Old School Presbyterian church! truth; a sharp blow from a whip will there are hyper backs, a Bable, and Who ever heard of the like? You did do more execution than a deliberate ther booss in thomas character, and pu- right, sir, perfectly right to suppress swing of a bar of iron. write letters in the same. Prot. their blundering communication. Their The great present want of the ohurch-Boise wi hed to know if it were possi- stupidity would have disgraced them es is enthusiasm for Christ and sinners.

to this word, it is because that there is it was hopeless task, as persenification is Beecher dropped the subject, and addressod himself to his dinuer.

CONCISENESS OF THE ENGLISH LAN. warm, purpose is feeble, the whole life curious facts. One of these was that GUAGE .- There is no other spoken lau- lacks tone and force. We need a new woman has no name in Chinese; she guage so cheap and expressive by tele- inspiration, an impulse from the heart is spoken of as a mother, or wife of graph as the English. So the electric of the Master, which not only begets some man. Two or three ladies in the wires are becoming teachers of our errong desires to subdue the world to audience looked indignant and snittled mother tongue in foreign countries. Him, but courage to undertake the conat this. The Doctor observed that the The same amount of information can be quest and prosecute the work with Chinese written language is a steso- transmitted in fewer English words than ceaseless energy and patieuce .- The

European language. In Germany, and Holland especially, it is coming to be a common thing to see telegrams in Engder twig with the fruit it should bear; dress the people, he prayed to the Gods lish, to save expense and insure preci-

BIBLE WORK IN SPAIN.

The Bible Society "Record" publishes the following extract of a letter from Mr. Lawrence, an agent at Barcelona:

In the late fairs we have had special opposition. At Mauresa 300 Romanists surrounded ns, bnrned Gospels, threw them in our faces, spit upon us, jostled, The incident recorded in the following parathrew stones, and at last set fire to our tent. When they saw the tent on fire, they cried out, "Kill the devils-kill In those memorable days, some fif- the heretics!" Just then some volnna strong guard, and dnring the remainwe can call attention to the hitherto hidand rejoice. Spain needs, next after the Bible, evangelists—then teachers of the tal and sonl training. Work of every and strength increase, I go on with what comes upon me, looking continually to the Almighty. I preach regularly in Spanish three times a week. I believe souls are being saved; several young men in this oity begin to speak the praises of Jesus. I hear good accounts from other portions of dear old Spain.

SALE OF THE GOSPELS.

A correspondent thus writes from Madrid, to the Christian World:

Upon the very spot where lie the remains of 36,000 of onr fellow-creatnres who suffered martyrdom during the time of the Spanish Inquisition, and which has lately been excavated, stands a man of faith with the Bihle in his hand, and po r Spaniards.

aders will also be glad to know ge distribution of the Word effected at the fair at St. Isidrol drid, where a very large num-Bibles, Testaments and portions been sold during its eleven days'

The general sale and distribution of portions of the Scripture, printed in Madrid for the committee of the Bible already been placed in the hands of different people.

CHRISTIAN ENTHUSIASM.

No great thing is ever done without eation or health to mix logic with my enthusiasm. Talents, learning, fine opportunity do not insure success. Thousands who have these, live and die with little advantage to themselves or others. Abundant resources are in vain, if the suppressed in the Committee of which soul lacks the inspiration to put them to service. Men of moderato talents "If you insist upon it," soid Robin- often outstrip their superiors, because diversity in enthusiasm. Where one "What blunders, sir?" asked Dr. has solid faith in his chosen mission, and his work becomes a part of his "Why," replied Dr. Robinson, life, a constant presence by day and by "among other things, after reproving ns night; where ardor, fixed resolve, for our sins as a church in the matter of warmth of zeal, and steadfastness of slaveholding, they thank God and oon- purpose, become an abiding habit, great

til it has a president who takes it to By this time the attention of the bed with him." "Ecce Homo" attribromanize the Chinese spoken dialects. had some reference to himself, cried the Church ever since, and success has generally been measured by the degree Dr. Robinson was, of course, obliged of its presence. When that has risen to him, because he believed and felt what The Chinese have words which we can | "What stupid dunces! what stupid he preached as few men have ever felt it.

> There are talent, learning, numbers, It is needless to add that Dr. Edward | wealth enough to stir this world with a all set in motion, or warmed into vigorous action, nothing could resist them. At present, faith is weak, love is luke-

Christian Chserver.

WEDNESDAY, SFPTEMBFR 7, 1870.

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The Eurnalian Grape
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GREAT EVFNTS OF 1870.

"THE LORD REIONATH."-"The heathen reged-the kingdoms were moved; He uttered His voice; the earth melted."

The announcement of the fall of Napoleon III., though anticipated, struck the country with surprise last Saturday. His dynasty is ended, and he a prisoner in the hands of King William. This is the great military achievement of the year and of the age. The decree from the Roman Council, which preceded by one day, Napoleon's declaration of war, is also a signal development of human weakness and folly. What are to he the results of these great movements? The Lord will overrulo them in the church and among the nations to promote His own glory. It becomes us to be still and know that He is the Lord God Almighty.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

To onr business friends and acquaintances, we would remark that there is prohably no paper that can render them more efficient service than this journal can in introducing them and their business to all parts of the Southwestern country.

Its circulation is larger than that of any other religious paper-and larger than that of any daily paper south of the Ohio and Potomac, and steadily growing. Its net gain of circulation during the months of July and August, has been larger than during the whole of the six months preceeding. (2) Its advertisements earry with them more weight than those of many other papers-in view of the eare which is exercised to exclude, if possible, every advertisement by which its readers are liable to be imposed upon or deceived. (3) Its advertising rates are lower, in proportion to circulation, than those of most of our exchanges. The average charges for advertisements are less than one cent a line, for every thousand copies that are circulated.

With the opening of the fall trade some of our reliable business houses may benefit both themselves and the readers of the CHRISTIAN OBSERVER by making use of its advertising columns.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, An advertisement of the University of Mississippi is published in another column. The University is ably presided over by the Rev. John N. Waddell, D. D., one of the most eminent ministers in connection with the Presbyterian Church. He is assisted by an able faculty. Under his efficient management, the University is eminently worthy of a liheral patronage. We trust that the advertisement will be carefully read by those who contemplate pursuing a collegiate course, or who may have it in their power to influence young men in their choice of a college. The students here enjoy not only superior intellectual advantages, but are surrounded by moral eandidates for the ministry who have been or are now pursuing their studies here, is

Preshyterians, to the fact that,

Among the excellent schools for young laour land.

The locality—Crystal Springs, Miss.—is which services are regularly held.

those from any school in the land.

Apen the first week in October.

Yours truly, M, W. TRAWLE

WITCHES - SPIRITUALISTS.

Many years ago we were well acquainted ing and doings when in a mesmeric trance A few months later he married a lady of property, gave up the ministerial work, and purchased a pleasant residence in a New England village.

His new home became, in a few weeks,

the scene of some of the strangest manifestations ever witnessed in this country. His furniture seemed to be the subject of demoniacal possession. Not only were the usual feats of table-turning performed, hut everything in the house appeared to be bewitched. Pokers and tongs would suddenly rise from their places by the stove without any apparent human agency and fly through the door or out of the window. The dishes would leave their places on the table or in the cuphoard and fall with a mighty erash. Rocks flew through the air at all hours during the day and night. Closets and trunks were ransacked while the keys were still in the possession of their owners, though they were apparently unpened. The members of the family were seriously annoved. Oue day the oldest son, a youth of ten or twelve years old, was found on the top of a wardrohe bound hand and foot and gagged. He said the spirits put him there. On another occasion, while the family were at the table, a terval men have had an opportunity of to one of the most earried scholars in sequence each section has manifested a permitted to break forth in Europe; re-New York, who pronounced it to he Sancrit, and made a translation. It purported to come from Satan. Scientific men were strugglo. This has led to the production puzzled to account for these things. While of numerous histories and narratives on the enact such performances in his house, fore us. They were 1 ot ehecked until the house in

the family found a new home, that there is a reality in spiritualism.

have been persons who profesed to be seen. spiritual mediums - witches-neeroman. The history of the carlier days of the cers-able to communicate with the spir- | Confederate Government, and particularly its of the departed and bring them back that portion of its existence at Montgom- a good start this year. For the two months to earth and get them to enter into and ery, as a "Provisional Government," is of the present financial year, the total occupy their bodies, for a time dethroning given to the world for the first time in sum subscribed to the scheme amounts to characters existed, and one of the reasons the Provisional Congress, as a delegate the corresponding period of the previous God gave for the exicrmination of the from Georgia, and was entrusted with year. This increase is derivable both from Canaanites was, that they tolcrated and many important duties. His statements the congregational associations and from encouraged their existence among them. concerning these affairs are of great value. donations. The subscriptions to the For-In the days of King Saul they existed, and His narrative of the Conference between eigu Mission Fund also show an increase of his last, if not fatal crime, was an appeal President Lincoln and the Confederate £281 up to the middle of July. The Rev. to the witch of Endor to bring back the Commissioners at Hampton Roads, is the Dr. Duff, the celebrated missionary, is exspirit of Samuel to earth. She did so, or fullest and most valuable yet given to the erting himself zealously on behalf of the penalty of his life for consulting with her. negotiator on the Southern side in these of which he is at the head, has just issued the earth taking possession of the bodies people of the whole country are so deeply the Church, and the friends of missions in ahundantly blessed in the hopeful convertible to their right minds. In the nine sion of large numbers. The number of teenth century there are spiritual mediums, the South are thoroughly explained. persons who believe that they can at their pleasure become possessed of demons, or departed spirits. They invoke them for CRYSTAL SPRINGS FEMALE INSTITUTE, the amusement of their friends, but by Our correspondent, the Rev. M. W. and by the more eminent among the me-Trawick, of Hazlehurst, Miss., calls the diums become deranged; and more than attention of the public, and especially of one whese name stood prominent as a spirit-rapper, or a medium, has died in a lunatie a-ylum -a raving maniac-reason dies, Crystal Springs Institute, over which as utterly dethroned as in the case of that the Rev. O. Newton presides, is not sur- madman among the tombs on whom Christ passed by any institution in this part of took pity. It seems as though some demon, mightier than the rest, refused to be disa thriving little town on the New Orleans, lodged from his victim. We are not pre-Jackson and G. N. railroad, thirty miles pared to decide whether spirit-rappers or south of the capital of the State. The mediums are really possessed of devils, or health of the place is unrivaled. The only pretend to le. We do not know have access to any of the three churches, what limit it pleases God to put upon the llearth AND Home Published by Presbyterian, Methodist, and Baptist, in wanderings and the working of spirits. But we are confident that it is both foolish The course of instruct on is thorough, and sin'ul to consult with, or have any and the discipline firm and parental. The school has been in regular and successful dealings with these beings. Foolish, beoperation for about thirteen years; and the cause, if, as our correspondent supposes, graduates which have gone from time to spiritualism consists merely of phenomena. sime from under its care, will compare fa- that are the results of natural laws, it can vorably in point of thorough training, with reveal nothing. But if it be a stupendous If any of your readers have daughters fraud it will certainly deceive; and if it be whom they wish to place in a most excel a demonstration of cell spirits, these are of New York, announce a new monthly, The congregation was originally connected lent institution, I would cordially com- the worst counsellors that any man can with this title, as the successor of "Hours with the Free Church of Scotland, but a mend their attention to Crystal Springs consult. The spirits of the redeemed, or at Home." It is to he edited by Dr. J. G. year ago it was transferred to the jurisdie-

direct violation of the Divine command, with a clergyman who was deeply interest- "Regard not them that have familiar" ed in the study of the phenomena of Mes- spiri's, neither seek after wizards to be merism, Biology, Animal Magnetism and defiled by them. I am the Lord your kindred subjects. He spent much time in God." Lev. 19:31. "The soul that turnexperimenting upon members of his own eth after such as have familiar spirits * * * family and triends, and some of their say- I will even set my face against that soul and will cut him off from among his people." were truly remarkable. While his mind | Lev. 20:6. The sin involved in spiritnalwas absorbed in these things his wife died. ism is so great, that God through Meses commanded that the party po-sessing the familiar spirit should be punished with the same punishment as the murderer or the adulterer, the severest penalty of the law. See Ex. 25: 18; Lev. 20: 27; Deut. 18: 10-14 and parallel passages. He jurther threatens by his word those who have aught to do with them; and in his providences exhibited his severe detestation of ally expected that the Popc will not be this great crime, in the extermination of whole nations because they allowed it to exist among them.

Recent Publications.

CONSTITUTIONAL VIEW OF THE LATE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES; TIS Causes, Character, Conduct and Results. Presented in a Series of Colloquies at Liberty Hall, by Alexander H. Stephens. In Two Volumes. Volume II. 8vo., pp. 808. National Publishing Company, Philadelphia, fa.; Cincinnati, O.; St. Louis, Mo.; Boston, Mass.; Atlan'a, Ga; Ziegler, McCurdy & Co, Chicago,

Five years have clapsed since the close f the bloodiest and most gigantie war known to modern history, and in that ining; it was written in characters which no them in such quick succession that reflecone could decipher, until it was submitted | tion was impossible; and as a natural congreat desire to hear what the other has to say of its motives and conduct in the great a committee of them were present to in- Northern side, but the South las hitherto vestigate, the pants of the son-from the been but scantily represented on the pages knees down, were torn into ribbons and of history. The demand for such a work tied to the rounds of the chair on which was keenly fell, and there was a very genhe was sitting. No one saw how it was cral keeling of satisfaction experienced donc. Our philosophers were haffled to throughout the country, when, three years account for the events occurring around ago, it was announced that the Hon. A. them. The venerable Doctor of Divinity, H. Stephens, the Vice-President of the late in whose house these things occurred, be | Southern Confederacy, was about to issue lieved they were the works of spirits-evil a history of "The War between the sprits-demons, and was shocked when States." The promise then made, is now one of the editors of this peper told him fulfilled in the second and concluding that he would never permit the devil to volume of his great history, which lies be-

Mr. Stephens was for many years a which they occurred was ahaudoned and prominent actor in the seenes of legislation, which immediately preceded the war. These were the most remarkable so- and knows much of the secret history of called spiritual manifestations that ever those stirring events which precipitated came under our notice. Were they the the great struggle upon us. The characwork of the devil? How are they to be teg of his mind, his habits of thought, and accounted for? We do not know. Cases splendid powers of analysis, together with Free St. George's, so long a centre of atscarcely less remarkable came under the his great honesty and truthfulness as a traction to those who wished to sit under observation of our correspondent, "M.," statesman, rendered him in the eyes of the who endeavors to explain them away on whole country the proper historian of the natural laws. We are not prepared to ex- events in which he acted so conspicuous a press an intelligent judgment upon his part. The indomitable evergy wurch, in

the Mechanic Arts; also to the especial development of the Productive and Com-Resources of the Southern States. Major E G. Wall, editor, (author of Wall's Manual of Agriculture. assisted by a corps of first class South ern talent. Jackson, Mississippi: E. G. Wall & Co., Publishers. 1870.

Major Wall, the editor of this new applicant for the favor of the public is, we think, thoroughly competent to make the Southern Field and Factory one of the best agricultural and mechanical papers in the country. He has our best wishes for his

Messrs. Pettingill & Bates, No. 37 Park Row, New York.

We are weekly in receipt of this execllent journal, always filled with articles on interesting and useful subjects, carefully prepared and selected; making it a very attractive paper for the farm and home

SCRIBNER'S MONTHLY. Scribner & Co., Female Institute. The next session will the cole and a community the following wich ability and spirit

LETTER FROM IRELAND.

THE WAR BUTWEEN FRANCE AND PRUSIA. Tho war between France and Prussia continues to be the chief topi: of interest. The Prussians have been victo ious and are likely to be so. France seems to lack good Generals. The spirit of the country appears to lack energy. Paris is in a state of anarchy and the dynasty of the Emperor is near an end. The sympathy of England is with Prnss a, but the Government will not depart from a neu'ral attitude and policy unless some insult is offered. Romanism, in the United Kingdom, as well as in the United States, sympath zes with France. The French troops have all evacuated Rome. What the Italian Government means to do is not known, but it is generpermitted to remain there. He cannot defend himself if Victor Emanuel purposos to occupy Rome as the headquarters of his Government. The aid of the "God of battles" has been implored by both parties. It remains to be seen which side He will assist. He is not unobservant of the contest. The is not innobservant of the for me; but really if it would save the contest. The issue is known to Him. lives of the millions I would not mind tak-Right may suffer temporary humiliation. Truth may be defeated for awhile, but hoth will ultimately prevail.

PRAYER RECOMMENDED BY THE ARCH-BISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

The following prayer has been recommended by the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London, to he used in public and private devotions. It was also

proposed under other auspiees. "O Almighty God, Kiug of a l kings, whose power no creature is ab e to resist, note mysteriously dropped from the ceil-ing it was written in characters which no them in such quick succession that reflect sinners and to be mercital to them that hell opeus, and it is a had office for either sinners and to be mercitul to them that truly repent; assuage, we heseech Thee, the horrors of this war, which Thou hast permitted to hreak forth in Europe; repending the passions of the combatants; such fools. I am a plain talking Englishinspire the conquerors with mercy, and the vanquished with submission to Thy will give patience to all who suffer; prepare die, and set to this warfare bounds which it may not pass. We pray Thee, O God, speedily grant peace to the nations, and o anxielies may end in the spread of righteousness, enlightenment, and true liberty, and thus Thy kingdom may at last be es tablished on earth. And this we pray through the ments and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour, the Prince of Peace. Amen.

Dr. Caudlish's congregation is perhaps the most historic congregation in Scotland. Great interest and anxiety has been felt in reference to the appointment of a successor to the Doctor. The Rev. Mr. Whyte, of Glasgow, was at last chosen as his colleague and successor. The Presbytery of Edinburgh approved of the call of Mr. Whyte, and fixed a date for his induction. Mr. Whyte is a very able man and will sustain the interest and influence of the ministrations of one of Scotland's ablest and most eloquent preachers.

At the London Presbytery of the Engglish Presbyterian Church the other day, theory, or upon the more common theory the midst of failing health, he brought to the Rev. M. Davidson submitted the plans and direct its worship in reading God's age of seventy-five years. the preparation of this work was remarka- of a new church, which is to cost £3,700 Word, singing, praying and reading a ser-In support of the latter theory, it is hie, and has resulted in the production of The congregation expects to have £2,000 mon. The visiting minister highly apurged that from the carliest days there the hest history of the war, we have yet on hand before the huilding is commenced.

THE SUSTENTATION FUND, The Sustentation Fund for the support of the Free Church of Scotland has made their own intellects. In Moses' days these pares. Mr. Stephens took part in £19,457, being an advance of £1,396 over pretended to do so, and Saul paid the public. Mr. Stephens was the principal Foreign Mission Fund, and the Committee A few centuries later we find demons on proceedings, in the history of which the a circular to the congregations throughout of men, making them raving maniaes, and interested. The vexed question of the the Free Church arging them to signalize come of the mighty works of Christ con- non-exchange of Prisoners of War, and the year when the office of Moderator of sisted in casting out these demons from the misrepresentations and hypoerisy of their General Assembly is occupied by and religious restraints which have been the bodies of those possessed, and restoring the Northern leaders, are laid bare before the Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bomhay, by inthe reader, and the peace movements of creasing the Foreign Mission Fund by one half. A much larger revenue than for mies. Now, are you sorry for your sins, THE SOUTHERN FIELD AND FACTORY. A merly is indispensable. This proposal is and do you try to forsake them?" Monthly Magazine: devoted to Agricul- quite distinct from the movement in which ture, Horticulture, Manufactures and Dr. Duff and those associated with him are engaged, to raise £50 000 for providing residences for the missionaries in India and Africa, and of which upwards of £31,000 have heen raised. Dr. Duff has been astonishingly suecessful in all his efforts to increase the Foreign Mission revenues of the Free Church. His labors in this respect are in keeping with his indefatigable exertions us a missionary, and great Christian and secular educationalist in Calcutta and other parts of India. The Doctor is in all respects a noble man.

The venerable and veteran Robert Moffat, the apostle of Africa, has just returned to Loudon, after having spent upwards of fifty years on that continent. He speaks has been the means of civilizing and Christianizing.

on in the island of Jersey regarding the right to the Preshyterian place of worship there.

hly of the Free Church of Scotlaud, in transfer by a deaeon and trustee, as an un- fession warrantable exercise of power. After hearing both sides, the Assembly decided to endorse what had been done. Thero were some dissentients. The deacon is determined to take legal proceedings, and in the meantime has hired a room for worship where he and those who sympathize with him worship.

SPUEGEON'S COUNSEL TO LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

Spurgeon speaks plainly. He nses strong and expressive English. He thus writes on the sulject of the war in the Sword and Trowel, in a letter addressed to the King and Emperor. He writes in the eharacter of an assumed ploughman, and "If you must have a fight, why don't

you strip and go at it yourselves as our Tom Rowdy and Big Bendid on the green; it is cowardly of you to send a lot of other fellows to be shot on your account. I don't like fighting at all, it's too low-lived ing care of your jackets while you had a er to with fistiguifs, and I would encourage you both to hit his hardest at the genileman optosite. My good old grand-tather set me against the Bonapartes when I was a boy, but I did think that you, Lewis, were a quieter sort than your uncle; bowever, waat is bred in the hone will come out in the flesh, and as the old cock crows the young cock learns. Why you, the King of the Germans, want to go into the butchering line I dou't know but if you are at the bottom of this, it shows that you are a very bad disposed man, or you would be ashaned of killing your fellow-creatures. When war begins man, and I tell you the English for glory is damnation, and it will be your lot, O give patience to all who suffer; prepare kings, if you go on cutting and hacking for the summons those who are called to your fellow-men. Stop this war if you can, at once, and turn to some better busi ness than killing men. Set up shambles and kill bullocks for your nations; you overrule, in Thy good Providence, the can then cut what you slay, and there will course of all events, that our present be some reason in what you do. Before be some reason in what you do. Before the deep curses of widows and orphans fall on you from the throne of God, put up your butcher-knives and patent men killers and repeut.

ONCE A MONTH. Avoust 15th, 1870.

For the Observer and Commonwealth. LETTER FROM LOUISIANA. Vacant Church - Elders and Deacons Or-

dained - Evidences of Regeneration. In eompliance with the directions of Presbytery (Red River) one of the ministers appointed met our (Mt. Zion) Church, and preached five sermons, re-crease on the arrival of former weeks, owing ceived three members by certificate, and to the "rush to arms" in France and Gerordained two Ruling Elders, Mr. B. H. many. Beekham and Dr. G. W. Vanghan, and one Deacon, Mr. John McDonald. The ehurch is in a more thrifty condition than it has been in ten years. The harvest is very ripe, who will come and reap? The Pawtucket, R. I., on the 23d ult. elders gave notice that they would meet the church the first Sabhath of each month, Baltimore, died recently at Newport, at the

proved this plan. It indicates "life," Visiting a family not long since, a minister usged the young mother to come out on the Lord's side. She modestly replied, 'I would, if I were only regenerated.' The manner of the lady suggested the thought in his mind, "perhaps she is re-

out indicating this he asked— "Do you desire to he a Christian?" Answer- "Very much."

"Do you love your neighbor?" "I do."

"Do you love God's peoplo?"

"I do." "Do you enjoy prayer?"

"Sometimes, very much." "Do you prayerfully and sincerely try to

keep God's laws?" "I do."

"Do you love Jesns?" "I do."

"My dear madam, you have given the best | prince should ever occupy the Spanish throne. evidence of a regenerated heart. Love to His attempt to interfere with the government God and man, and forgiveness to your ene-

"Oh, yes, sir, but I frequently fall into sin. Oh, that I were regenerated."

"My dear lady, you have been laboring under a mistake. You exhibit all the traits of a child of God. You are looking for some mysterious thing that the Spirit of Christ will never give. According to your confession you are now a child. There is but one step more required."

"O, sir, what is that?", "Openly profess your love to Christ."

And after scrmon she did make a public profession of her faith and love. WANDERER.

RATE OF DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM,

Dr. Benj. W. Richardson states in a lecture on death from chloroform, published in the London Medical Times and Gazette English somewhat imperfectly. No won- the result of his own extensive experience der, after a lifetime speaking and preach- and observation. His conclusions are that and provisions cut off, the immense Prussian ing in the language of the tribes whom ho the death rate is very uncertain, one practitioner not losing one patient among thousand to whom he administered ehloroform, while other practitioners, equally An unseemly dispute is at present going careful, and administering it precisely the same way, might lose several. In eight hospitals in which chloroform had been administered in seventeen thousand cases, in the course of seventeen years without losing a single patient—five were lost by death out of 7500 administrations—or one 1500 cases during the next five years. of wide the captures to be conducted on the ground that it was too far from the with and eareful investigations, Dr. Richardson We surjoin the obstance of some of the captures and eareful investigations, Dr. Richardson with ability, and spirit Probyteries of the tourch for its affairs to arrives at this judgment: That the rate telegrams who mave been received.

It is worse than foolub-it is sinful-a | Correspondence of the Obsorver and Commonwealth. | he managed in Presbyterian fashion. The of mortality in England from the adminmatter was referred to the General Assem- istration of chloro orm is that of about one person in from 2000 to 3500 patients; and consequently, that chloroform is the May last in the way of an objection to the safest remedial agent known to the pro-

General Intelligence.

CROPS AT THE SOUTH .- An exchange paper says:

The erop reports from the South are generally encouraging, though the late rains have caused some shoulding of coton. A reliable merchant from Panola county, Miss., states that the cotton crops of that section will show an increase of twenty-five per cent., and the corn crop an increase of fifty per cent, over last year. The unfavorable reports given by some of the country papers, he says, are put out with the idea that they will influence higher prices for cotton, which is 'all

In Texas the corn cotton and oats have never been better. Corn is selling in the field at 183 cents per hushel. The new immigrants, it is said, beat the old citizens

A GENTLEMAN who has recently passed along the line of the Virginia and Tennessee railroad, hetween Lynchhurg and Bristol, states that the crops of corn are the best he has ever seen, and are, indeed, magnificent. The farmers are busy preparing for seeding wheat, and propose to ow an unusually large breadth of land.

GENERAL BUTLER has withdrawn from the earwass for Senator from Masachusetts This is said to be to facilitate Senator Wilson's re-election.

The first newspaper in Central Asia has just been issued in the city of Tashkend, in Turkestan. It is called the Turkietanskaja Vjedemosti.

THE Cabinet of Berlin, in reply to a communication from the Pope, declines to gnarantee the inviolability of the pontificat States.

UNITED STATES VS. RUSSIA —The returns published by the British Government show that the United States have now quite eclissed Russia in the English wheat market, and forward to the United Kingdom more than a third of i swhole supply. In five years the increase amounts to 123 per cent, the largest increase in preportion to the quantities sent having been in the import from the southern ports on the At-

lantie. CENSUS RETURNS .- The people in our arge cities count too fast. It is stated that the census returns report that the popminion of the large cities is, on an average, 20 per cent below the estimates. Chieago was estimated at 300,000; the census reports 250,000. Cincinnati-claimed 300,-000; the returns are only a little over 200,000. New York expected to have a million; 800,000 is the report. And it is thought that San Francisco claiming 170,-000, will have to be satisfied with a report

IMMIGRANTS.-Three thousand and forpassengers arrived in New York from foreign ports, week before last. A great de-

A JAVA grandee is coming to this country with his eighty-one children and wants to seenre board in some quiet family.

HENRY C. WRIGHT, the well known abolition lecturer, died of apoplexy, at HON. JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, of

C. S. RABBITS, a well known mer haut of New York, died at Green Lake, Minne-

sota, on Wednesday, 17th iust. ISRAEL W. MORRIS, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, and an iron manufacturer, died on Wednesday, 17th inst,

aged 73. SAMUEL V. MERRICK, died in Philadel-

ohia, on Thursday, the 18th ult., aged 70. He built the Philadelphia Gas generated and does not know it." With and was one of the projectors of the Pennout indicating this he asked— sylvania Central Railroad.

FOREIGN. THE WAR IN EUROPE THE DOWNFALL OF NAPOLEON, The Emperor and the Whole of MacMahon's

Army Priseners of War. Since the last number of this paper was put to press, the army of MacMahon, prohably a hundred thousand strong, has surrendered to King William; and the Emperor Napoleon has given himself up as a prisoner of war. His first act in connection with this bloody drama was a declaration of war in order to exact from Prussia a guaranteo that no German of his neighbors, has resulted in the overthrow of his own-and the red of Empiro has departed from him, prohably never to be ro-

stored. The Closing Campaign. Last week we lett King Witham of Prussia with the bulk of his army marching westward direct upon Paris-leaving a small army furiously engaged in bombarding Strasbourg in the eastern part of France-and a farger army under Gen. Steinmetz to pen the French army under Gen. Bszaine, in Metz, and hesiege that fortress.

Another French army under Gen. Msc Manon-the largest in the field-retreated before the Prussians until they came to Rheims, and then turned off to the North-east, leaving the read to Parls open, and pushed forward with all speed to reflevo Bazaine. The Prussian ar. my was then marehing west-the French cast. The plan of MacMahon seems to have been to overcome Gen. Steinmetz and relieve Gen Bazaine and his army. These two French armics united would he able to cut the communications of the Prussian army with Germany. With their supplies of ammunition armics could not long carry on an offensive warfare in an enemy's country. So Kiug Wlillam seems to have concluded on second thought-and the telegrams of last week, though contradictory, indicate that a large portion of his army had abandoned the march to Paris-overtaken MacMahon-and had severai terribic and bloody battles with hlm near the Belgian trontier, in which both sides lost heavily, but the advantage was with the Prussians, who preverted the union of the two

As Insurrection Hoped for-Prospects of Peace.—The Prussians hope for an insur-rection in Paris when they approach it, walch will result in displacing existing authorities will result in displacing existing authorities when peace may be easily guaranteed. The war will be purposeless in their estimation without this. On the other hand, has Presse says the neutral amhassadors have been officially informed that peace is impossible while a single Prussian soldier remains in France Bismark has indirectly if formed the French Minister of Foreign Affairs at a Prussia will only conclude peace of a basis which will make it impossible for France to think of future disturbances. ture disturbances.

The Orleanists Hopeful-The existence of the Emperor Napideon seems almost to be ignored in the telegrams that are received. Let the war end as it will it is the judgment of many that the rule of Napideon is endred. The Orleanist princes in England are represented to be very hopeful and watching of events in France, all of which, affecting their their interests are reported to them by faiththeir interests are reported to them by faithful agents in l'arls.

The Prussian March Impeded .- Orders have been issued to impede the progress of the Prussian army by every means which the patriotism of the people can stagest, in addi-tion to the systematic measures of the government engineers. The destruction of the crops have also been ordered and the burning of grsin milds in the valleys of the beine and blarne had already begun, with such of their conlents as could not be stored beyond reach of

"Who Cares" for the Emperor .- The Siecle commenting on the intelligence that the 'Imperial headquarters are at Rheims' asks "who enrea? The imperial headquarters can be only be a superfluity, an embarrassment, a pretext for lesing battles. The rusis is too dangerous to talk of imperial headquarters anywhere near those of the commander-in chief."

Henry Labouchere, in a letter to the Lon don Tel graph, declares hat the Emperor is actually suspenced; that the Corps Legislatifies spreme, and that General Trochu and the Committee of Defence are now ruling France absolutely.

The Prassians Appeal to this Feeling .-The Prince Royal has Issued a proclama ion to the people of France announcing that Prussia makes war only against the Emperor and not against the people of France; promising instantly to restore the lines of Iravel us son as their rectory is complete; guarance-ing the personal safety of all French efficials, and requesting them to remain at their posts, and declaring that only surplus food, that which is not required by the peaceful French will be taken for the German army.

The Finances of the two Nations .- The "Liberle" sa s the hundreds of milions subscribed for the loan in one day was a victory in France, while Prussia has Leen for two months endeavorleg in vain to procure a less sum. The national loan has been closed, limit the whole amount baving heen sub-

MacMahon Cnt Off from Bazaine. -- On machanon the officer hazaine, --()n Tuesday, et last week, a correspondent telegraphed that not only has MacMahon failed to form a jucction with Bazaine, but that a wedge of Prussians has been driven between the two armies. This human wed, e is now thicker than ever before, and MacMahon now finds himself separated from Bazaine by two powerful German armies instead of one.

Excitement in Bolgium .- The approach of the hostile armies to the Belgian frontier excless great apprehension in that country. The Belgian army is to be put on a war footing by the vote of August 12th. It is to be ordered to the front. Every soldier of either army who crosses the frontier will be required beginning arms. It is not the kind of the country to give up his arms. Instantly to give up his arms. Even the Fin-peror Napoleon would not be allowed to re-tain his sword ou Belgian territory.

Preparations for a Conflict .- On Tuesday. August 30th, the French War Office telegraphed: Bazine is not shut up. He has 120,000 men, and MacMahon Is 180,000 blrong. They are slealing two marches on the Prince Royal, who is now two days ahead of Prince rederick Charles. It is hoped the latter can a teome up in time.

The Prussians were reported by the French as five hundred thousand strong. The French claimed to have nine hundred thousand near the field of strife. These numbers are doubtless exaggerated.

A Series of Battlee .- The Battle of Monday King William thus reports to Queen Augusta the hattle of Monday, August 29th, near the frontier of Belsium

VARENNES, August 30.—We had yesterday varennes, Angust 30.—we had yesterday a victorionis engagement with the 4th, 12th, and one Bavarian corps MacMahon was beaten and driven across the Meuse to Mousson Twelve guns, several thousand prisoners, and much war material fell into our hands. I repair to the battic-field to jurine the routes of the victory. God belp us further.

[signed.] WILHELM.

Another Bloody Battle on Wednesday .- Th battle was resumed on Tuesday. A telegran from Boulein, Belglum, August 3 st, say a learful hattle was fought to-day by the Prins slan armies of the Crown Prince and Prince Frederick Charles with the forces of MacMa Frederick Charles with the forces of MacMahon. Yesterday morning MacMahon commenced a general movement toward Montmedy. He was attacked near Beaumont and driven lack after an obstinate resistance, toward is Leigian fontier. The Prussians occupied the lice of road and captured a large amount of camp stores. They drove the French from position after position until night. Early Wednesday morning the battle was renewed and confinued all day. During the night a arge number of reinforcements came up, but failed to turn the scale of victory. night a arge number of reinforcements came up, hat failed to turn the scale of victory. The Prussats, also reinforced largely, atlacked in overwhelming numbers. MacMahon retreated to Sedan with the remains of his forces. The slaughter was immense, it is impossible to estimate the loss. The Prince Imperial is said to be in Belgium. The population are flying in terror. lation are li, ing in terror.

MaoMahon ie Driven-He Retreats to Sedan .- BOUILLON, BELGIUM, September 1. Sedan.—BOUILLON, BELGIUM, September 1, 8 A. M.—Last night, after dark, MacMahon withdrew toward Sed., and concentrated his forces in strong positions. The Army of the Crown Prince of Saxony, in a two days' battle, captured over 10 000 French prisorers. A number of French prisoners escaned into Belgium, and were immediately disarmed. It is believed MacMahon will make yet another etand.

Bazaine Attempts to Cut Hie Way Out of REV. R. L. DABNEY, D. D., Professor of System.—Dispatches from private sources and sacred Rhetoric. Metz.—Dispatches from private sources announce that on Wednerday, August 31st, Marshal Bazaine undertook to ent his way out Ironi the shelter of the lorifications at Metz. The battle lasted that day and the next evening, when, on Thursday morning, he was aga n driven within the walls. Losses extremely severe on both sides. extremely severe on hoth sides.

Stories Believed in Paris.—Paris journals of last Friday, all publish letters from correspondents corroborating the news previously published of the successes to their arms. But the Prussians, they say are so numerous that battles must be resumed on a vast scale. Both sides have received heavy replayer ments. battles must be resumed on a vast scale. Both sides have received heavy reinforcements. It is asserted that the King of Prussia is insane and has been taken to Berlin. It is reported that a large French srmy under General Dorsey has entered the territory of Baden. In Brittany recently, seventy-two thousand volunteers partook of the communion on the evening of enrolling themselves in the army. It is said the old people, women and children of Strasbourg have been enabled to leave the city by means of a subterranean passage in the old oloister, recently discovered.

The Battle of Sedan.—The Decieive Battle. This battle was fought on September 1st. Two Prussian corps were in position on the west of Sedan, baving got there by a long forced march to cut cit the French retreat 1a Messiceres. South of Sedan was the First Bavarian corps, and cast across the Meuse, the Second Bavarian corps. The Saxons were on the northeast with the King's Guard. After a tremendous battle, the Prussians compilely surrounded Sedan, and the Bavarians having entered 15c torthications. It is letter to the King of Is a state and Is a wear It. The desired for the sew tho are to need of beneficiery aid.

The desired for the forms and the Bavarians having entered 15c torthications. It is letter to the King of Is a state aid:

George Howe, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity.

James Woodrow, Ph. D., D. D., Perkins Professor of Natural Science in connexion with Revelation Wm S. Phimer, D. D., Professor of Pastora and I olenic Theology.

Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., Professor of Ecclesiastical History and Church Polity.

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The desiribleness of punctual attendance at the guages, Mathema or the value Science in connexion with Revelation Wm S. Phimer, D. D., Professor of Pastoral and I olenic Theology.

Joseph R. Wilson, D. D., Professor of Pastoral and Eva gelistic Theology and Speried Rhetoric.

The desiribleness of punctual attendance at the guages, Mathema or the value Science in connexion with Revelation Wm S. Phimer, D. D., Professor of Didactic and Science in connexion with Revelation Wm S. Professor of Pastoral Park Brive Endougher Charles and I olenic Theology and Speried Rhetoric.

The desiri

"As I mannot die at the brad of my army, I by my sword of the teet of your Majes y." Napoleon left redan for the Prinsian head-quarters at Vendrasi at 70 doek in the morning of replember 2d. MacMa o.'s whole army, comp ising one hundred thousand prisoners, capitulated without condition. The trinsians had 242 000 men engaged or in reserve; the French 2.000.

Is they william telegraphed to the Queen Augusta the result of the battle as follows—
"Snan September 2—The capitulation has been concluded with General Weimpiten, who commanded instead of MacMahon, who

was commanded instead of MacMahon, who is wounded.

The Emperer surrendered himself to me

as he had no command. He if every hing to the regency of Poris. I shall appoint Nupre-lean's place of residence after the interview at the rendezvous which takes place immedi-ately. What a course events have assumed by God's guidance. "WILLIAM."

The Fronch Account of the Defeat .- The War to be Protracted .- Count Paitkao and

War to be Piotracted.—Count Patk ao and his none associaces of the Connell of Miniters this report the reverse to the people of France in an official preclamation:

"A great inisfortune has come upon our country. After three days heroic stringgles sistained by the army under Marchal Mac-Maion against three hundred thousand of the enemy, 40.000 men have been made prisoners. General De Wimpfer, who took command of the army in place of MacMahon, who was hadly wounded, has signed a capitulation. This ernel reverse will not snake our courage. Parts is to-dry in a complete state courage. Parts is to-day in a complete state of defence. The military forces of the country will be organized in a few days. A new army will be under the walls of Parts. An other army is farming on the banks of the latter. chore. Your parnotism, your union, your enorgy, will save France. The Emperor has been made priso er in the struggle. The Go-rrmnent, in accordance with jubble powers, will take all measures required."

Rejoicings of the Gormans .- The rejoic Rejoioings of the Gormans.—The rejoicings in Berlin upon the reception of the news are said to be filt description. It was known at 8 o'cleck in the morning. The whole population poured into the streets and rushed to the paider of the Queen. In a tew minutes the Queen was out no the balcony, dressed in plate morning wrapper, weeping with joy as she received the dedening cheers of the multimdes. The German population 14 Kew York, Cheago, San Francis of Louisville, and other cities, were rigidally jubilant.

Ie the War Euded?-With MacMahon's Is the War Euded?—With MacMahon's army crushed and Ampoleon a captive, there is no great improbability in the rinnored singender of Metz with the army of Bazine. As suming the rannor to be true, the disposable trees of King William will make quick work of Paris, and further resistance on the pirt of France will be uncertaken at a most hopelessisadvantag. But if Metz and the other hesieged phaces near the Prussian frontler can only Lo dout at dereate such a diversion as to gain a few weeks' time, a new French army with new commanders can be brought into the field to prolong the war and perhaps to change tide of battle.

Bishop Coxe, at Western New York, has published a remonstrance in the London Colonial Ci urch Chronicle against a reision of the English Bole by a convoca tion of the Church of England. He says We are threate ed with a great evil; and nothing but the timely action of the Episcapate and Diocesan Synods can effectu ally meet and avert it.'

PRICE CURRENT.

The following is a statement of the wh lesale price of the appended articles at the close of $t\to last$ week. It gives the quotations in Louisville and dich-The figures quoted below are wholesale prices-

retail are high	er:	
LOUISVILLE	ARTICLES	RICHMOND.
1 14 % @	Gold-Selling price	
1 50 व्याप्त 50	Apples, & bb	: 54 (04 50
14:5cd 19	Bacon-Sides, & Ib	1916 1916
14% 4 15	" -Shoulders " -tlams sngar-c'd	16% 0 16%
24 @ 24%	-Hains sngar-c'u	24 (4) 25
1 75@2 59	Beans—Navy prime	1 75 @2 110
1 MA 2 00 25 (a) 30	Butter -Prime c'try & h	28 (% 30
20 (a) 2.5	" —Common to fair	
9) (31 110	Cornmeal—C'utry & hu.	1 20 @1 24
20 @ 21	Cottee-Rio, & B	19 % (a) 20 %
25 (2) 28	" -Java	28 (4) 30
(4) 18	Cotton-Middling W 1b	(ಡ)
(16%	Cotton—Middling & tb "—Low middling. "—Ordinary	(2)
13 @ 15	" —Ordinary	
4 @ 4%	Dried Fruits—Apples " "Peaches	4 @ 5
4 (8) 5%	" — l'eaches.	とが(4) 16
14 (4) 15	Eggs	15 @ 16
5 25(4)5 75	Flour-Family & bbl	7 00 @7 25
5 01(3)5 60	" —Extra " —Superflue	5 37 1 (46 5)
1 00(4) 20	Grain-Wheat, & bu	1 40 (2) 55
1 00(0)1 20	44('0)***	11 12 .21 19
40 @ 45	44 _Osts	40 (2) 42
55 (4 90	" —Oats " —Rye	72 104 713
18 04 (4)19 00	llay_Tithy, primewton	100 (2.22
15 @t7 60	" -Mixed	113 (66.19
17 (6 19	(Lard, W b	17 (2) 20
4 @ 7%	Live St'k-Beef, Wib gr's	4 @ 9
7 % (6) 92	" " -Pork, & to net	11% 12
3% (4) 5	" " -Sheep, &mgr's	51/4 (4) 8
40 @ 90	Molasses	30 @ 85
25 @ 60 @ 80	Oll—Coal, & gal Potatoes, & bu	30 @ 35 @ 75
	Rice, & b	9 @ 10
2 65 (4)	Salt, large bbls	
· · · · (a) · · · ·	Seeds-linegrass	@
(a)	Seeds—Binegrass	9 01 3 3 50
@	" -Timothy	1 50 @
(et	" —Timothy" " —Orchard grass	2 25 @2 50
12 (6) 133	Sugar—N. Orleans & Ib.	
11 @ 124	" -Cuba	103(@ 11)
14 @ 143	Refined A	14 (6)
131/6 131	" -C	13 (0)
12% @ 14	"—Refined A" "—C" "—Yellow	12 % (%) 13
5 15 @10 75	Tobacco—Lngs, & cw. "—Shipping leaf "—bright wrap's	00 (6) 10 50
8 90 @12 50	4 kright wrank	30 00 (0.15 00
27 (2) 32	Wool-Un washed	28 (8 3)
45 3 50	washed, & b	45 (4) 50
	Transcript to text to	
	lower Louisville quota	
he lowest pi	rice for it in hulk. The h	igher include
the each		

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARIES.

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY Of the General Assembly, in Princo Edward County, Virginia.

Under the care of the Synods of Virginia and North Carolina.
The next session of this Seminary begins Monday, Sept. 12th, and ends the 2d Monday of May, 1871. The Professors are

REV. H. C. Alexander, D. D., Professor of Biblical Literature and Now Testament In-

terpretation. The expenses are: Boarding, \$15.00 to \$17.00 per month. Puel from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per cord. Washing \$1.50 per month. Clubs can live for half price. Room rents, furniture and tuition gratis. Sessional ee, \$5 00.
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Fuller details are given in the Catalogue, which

au be hud on appareation to the under linec R. L. DABNEY, Clork of Faculty.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

COLUMBIA, S. C. The next ression of this institution will commence n the third Mouday (the 19th day) of September

ext.
The Faculty consist of George Howe, D. D., Professor of Biblical Litera-

MEDICAL COLLEGES.

KENTUCKY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE. The eighteenth unuan session of this institution will commence on Monday, the third d y of October, 1871 are will continue til the last of February, 1871. A pre-luminary course of fectures will be given, commencing Sept. 19.

FACULTY: J. A. IREL, AND M. D., Professor of Obs'etrics and Discases of Women and

A. B. COOK, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.

L. J. FRAZEE, M. D.,

Professor of Materia Medica and Therapoutics.

J. S. M. HOLLAWAY, M. D.,
Professor of Physiology and Medical Jurisprudence
J. W. MAXWELL, M. D.,
Professor of Chemistry. W. BALEY, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine CLINTON W. KELLY, M. D., Professor of Anatomy. JOHN D. O'RILEY, M. D., Lecturer on Diseases of Children.

JOAN M. HARLAN, E-Q., Lecturer on Medical Jurisprudence WILL, P. CARTER, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. R. J. THOMPSON, M. D and I. S. WARREN, M. D. Prosectors to the Chair of Surgery. W. O. SMITH, M.D., Prosector to the Chuir of Anatomy HENRY C. IRELAND, M. D., Curator of the Museum,

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150 Fifth street, LOUISVII. E. KY.

PHIS. Session of 1870-71.

FACULTY Benj. W. Avent. M. 14., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery. Blehard E. Manry, M. D., Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine. Dudley D. Sanders, M. D., Professor of De-Dudley D. Sanders, M. D., Professor of Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy.
Alc under Erskine, M. D. Professor of Obstetres and Diseases of Women.
Robt. W. Mitchell, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapentics.
J. Jos. Williams, M. D., Professor of Physloiogy and Phystological Anatomy.
Afred H. Voorlines, M. D., Professor of Aural and Ophthalmic Surgery.
Felix McFarland, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology. Gustavus B. Thornton, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Robt. Thun met, M. D., Prosector to the

Matriculator. Graduation. The seventeenth course of lectures in this Institu-ion will begin on the 17th Oct., and continue to 1st of March. For particulars as to board, taltion, text Dooks, &c., apply to
ALEXANDER EHSKI F. M. D.

FEFS.

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Professor of Anatomy.

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Greenshoro, N. C SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. I will open a School for Girls, on my premises, in his place, on the

First Monday of September Next. Only a limited number of pupils will be received ith my children, to whom every attention will be with my children, to whom every attention will be given for their thorough instruction in all itashonid be embraced in a young lady's education. A stimule initial many that it is entirely a substitution of the initial many that it is entirely and every comfort for papils.

All pupils will be well drilled in all elementary branches. I have an excellent Philosophical Apparatus. The Latin Language and Vocal stusio will be among the regular studies, without extra charge, Instrumental Mosic and French, at teachers' prices. A few pupils can be accommodated with loording in my family, and in the families of my brother, chas. II. Breck, Esq., and my sister, Mrs. Jadge McDowell, whose grounds are adjoining to, and communicate with my own

with my own
There will be but one price for inition, ss ibe
youngest pupils will make equal demands upon, and
will share equally my attention with the most ad-

The scholastic year will be divided into four quarters of ten weeks each. All bills payable quarterly. Tuition \$15.00 p.r. quarter. Boarding, \$6.00 per week, inclinding washing.

Tersons desiring to enter pupils, are requested to communicate early with me. RICHMONN, KY., July 18t, 1870. R. L. BRECK, BELLEWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY

The next session will open on Monday the 5th of September, and Continue forty weeks.
Rev. W. W. HILL, D. D., Principal, teacher of Mental and Moral Science, Logic, Rhetoric, Astronomy, Evidences of Christianity, &c., &c.
Miss VALLIE E. HANNA, Assistant Principal, teacher of Mathematics, English Grammar, Botany, &c., &c.

tescher of Mathematics, English Grammar, Botany, &c. &c.
J. De la BARRETTE, native of France, teacher of French, Pulnung and Drawing, Latin and Natural Sciences, &c., &c.
Miss MOLLIE McKEE, teacher of Primary Department, Needlework, Embrodery, &c., &c.
RICHARD B. WILEY, teacher of Music on Punic.
Guitar, and Organ,
Miss MILDRED CARRINGTON, teacher of Vocal Masic with Planc.

Miss MILDRED CARRINGTON, teacher of Voca dusic with Plano.
The new building is now complete and handsoniely urnished, capable of seating one hundred and fifty outlis. The faculty is sufficiently large to leach all lepartments well, and made up of experience eachers.

achers.
For particulars nddress
RWV, DR. W. W. HILL,
a Anchorage, Jefferson Co., Ky. STONEWALL JACKSON

INSTITUTE. Annonucement for Session of 1870 and 871. TillE SESSION will open the 15th of September,

REV. B. M. SMITH, D. D., (McCornick,)
Professor of Oriental Literature.
REV. THOS. E. PECK, D. D., Professor of Ecclestastical History and Polity.

REV. S. D. STUART, Principal.

REV. THOMAS BROWN, Professor of Ancient Languages, Mathematics and Natural . M. HABICH, (Prussian, and late of New Orleans and Chattanooga,) Professor of In-

strumental Mus'c. Mrs. - HABACH, Assistant on Piano, Organ. &c.

Miss OLIVE PETERMAN, English Governors and head of Primary Department. MISS RACHEL WILLIAMS, Assistant in Primary and Intermediate Department. er of her native language. (Negotlations to hill this department are in process, and It is hoped, will be soon successfully comple-

Miss MARY STUART, Instructress in Drawing. Painting, &c. PROFESSOR HABICH, Teacher of Vocal Music.

PROFESSOR HABICH, Teacher of Vocal Music.

Assistant In Vocal Music.

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For purposes of exercise and for muscular development and graceful in verment, a system of Calisthenics, if practicable, will be introduced.

Pupits are desired to come furnished within pair of thick shows or sandais, and nu umbrella.

The nu dorm for the winter will be of n bright green color. This can be better provided at d msoo up here.

depos t of from five to ten dollars is required for

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#For particulars apply to the Principal. REFESENCES: R. L. Dabney, D. D. and B. M. nith, D. D., Hampden Sidney, Va, ; General Wade lampton, Columbia, S. C. : the Editors of the 'Chris ian Observer." Louisville, Ky.; Stuart Robinson, D.

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CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA. Miss Virginia P. Carrington, with the assistance o Miss Bettie E. Manning, will reapen her school a Chariottesville, Va., Sept. 15, 1670. English Tultion. Musie.... Use of Plano.... CHARLOTTESVILLE, July, 1870.

ALEXANDRIA FEMALE SEMINARY, ALEXANDRIA, VA.

ALEXANDITIA, VA.

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(From Rev. J. D. Mitchell, D. D., LL. D.) ALEXANDRIA, VA., June 28th, 1870. UDGE W. W. LEGIAE, Principal of "Alexandrh Female Seminary."

"Whilst there are other similar schools in our State
of which we may justly be proud, there are in in
judgment none of higher grade, or more worthy o
patronage than the Alexandria Female Seminary,

J. D. MITCHELL.

(From Rev. J. J. Bullock, D. D.) I take great deasure in recommending this Schoo as among the best Fernale Schools with which I am acquainted. ALEXANDRIA, VA. July 18, 1870. J. J. BULLOCK,

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NORTH ALABAMA. REV. H. R. SMITH, PRINCIPAL. THE Fall Session of Twenty Weeks will begin Wednesday, September 7th, 1870.

TERMS .- One-halt in Advance. Board and tuition, with fuel, lights and wishro daughters of ministers..... Drawing or painting...... Linguages free to boarding pupils.

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A TUSTOPY of this Institution, the oldest Postd-A I i Seniel of Yanna Indias in the Putte Institute, just i lid it as count in Indiatrated volume of mean i was Perder uptice circular, at ply to the presentation punction in the Land of World.

Charlered 1840.

PROFESSORS AND TRACHERS, Monday. September 12th. A French lady resides 1

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL Young Ladies and Children,

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FEMALE SEMINARY. Miss Bonney and Miss Dillaye, Principals.

THE twenty-first year of this English and French Boarding and Day School, will open Wednesday September 14th, at 1615 Chestnut street, Philadel-

7W Partienlars from circulars.

COLLEGES.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPL Oxford, Miss.

The exercises of this institution will be resumed on the first Wedi esony (5th (as)) of October next, under the fellowing corps of instructors in the various Departments

Faculty of Arts and Law. JOHN N. WADDEL, D. D., Chancellor Professor of Moral Science and Christian Evi once. C. W. SEARS, M. A. Professor of Mathematics, and acting Professor of Civil Engin

ering.
J. J. WHEAT, D. D., Professor of Greek.
A. J. QUINCILE, M. A. Professor of Latin G. BURNEY, D. D., Professor of English

Literature E. W. HILGARD, Ph. D., Prolessor of Chemistry, &c. L. C. GARLAND, LL. D., Professor of L. C. GARLAND, LL. D. Professor of Analytical Physics and Astronomy.

How. J. A. P. CAMPBELL, Processor Elect of Law and Governmental science.

JAS. A. LYON, D. D., Professor Elect of Metaphysics, Logic and Pol. Science.

GEO. LITTLE, Pn. D., State Geologist.

R. H. LOUGHRIDGE, Assistantian chemistry, with page of their Assistants as may be de-

R. H. LOUGHRIDGE, Assistantism Chemistry, with such other Assistants as may be demanded by he palronage of the institution. It is the design of the authorities to insugurate, at the earliest po so be poloid, an entire change in the system of instruction, so as to give to the institution of the character of the fair inversity. The advantages of a limited education in special courses of study as we last in the usual classical course, will be furnished, and students will have the option of sit to course as they may seried, and for every course a degree will be given to such as sustain the required examination. The complete destains of this system will be unnounced as soon as sufficient time shall have been given to mature and or, and the system For the present the system of special schools of science and Literature is in operation, and statents may make a selection of such students as thy may prefer, not less than three in number, except in the case of Special chemistry, which occupies the entire time of the student.

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The Chemical Laboratory will be open as heretofore, for the reception of special studenta in Pracilcal and Analysical Chemistry, and Pharmacy, under the direct instruction of Pref. Highert Diptomas with be given to those completing the fall course, and certificates of proficiency to those pursuing it but partially.

A Popular Conrse in Natural Phitosophy is also given by Prof. Garland and students are instructed in the subject by lecture and text-book, illustrated by experiment. Civil Engineering

will be taught for the present by the Professor o Mathematics, General Sears. The Department of Law will be opened at the same time for the reception of guidents, under Hon. J. A. P. Campbell as Professor. The diploma from this second entitles the graduate to practice has his any of the courts of Mississippi.

The Preparatory Clase taught by the Professors of Latin, Greek and Mathe-unities, will be continued for the present. Expensos, University Dnos, Board, &c.

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The Free Tultion feature has been restored nul-gives to the mentiorious student of good moral char-acter, and unable to pay, a free tesket for tultion. Candidates for the ministry of any denomination, property recommended and certified to such, are enproperly recommended and certified to such, are cutified to the same privilege.

The heauthfulness of Oxlord, the high moral tone of society, the meghaled means and facilities enjoyed here for the study of the sciences, the easiness of necessiby Railway from all quarters, and other sdvintages, render the University of Mississippi the most attractive Institution of learning in the Southwest. The states of Tendessee, Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas are invited to continue and enlarge that patronage which they have hereforce extended to us. For further information and catalogues apply to the Secretary of the Board, Col. Thomas E. B. Pegues, Oxford, Miss, or any member of the Facuity, or to the undersigned.

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AMALESCHOOL,

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NUTRITIVE VALUE OF HAY of Cutting-Manner of Curing and Stor-

Sellers of hay usually want the market price. Some buyers would stickle the horse hay-tedder as enabling us to longer about a deficiency of one pound do both, and thus greatly improve the in weight than over any deficiency in quality of the bay, as well as save time the quality of the 1999 pounds they and favor human muscles by substitutare offered for a ton, as if all bay was ing those of the horse. of equal value, and nothing but its weight need be known to ascertain its stored after being cut, if pretty thorexact worth. Hence some good bar- oughly wilted and all outside moisture gains, but a great many more bad ones taken off, the hetter; and this, with all are made in the purchase of hay. The the modern hay-making machines, can following are some of the eauses affect- and should be done, on the very day ing its value:

1. Soil.—Hay grown on a good, strong loam, and naturally moist, but nowhere springy, used as a permaneut meadow, treated in early spring with a top dress ing of barn manure composted with twice as much swamp muck, or leaf mould, or rich soil, is the hest that can

possibly he grown. By such treatment, the grasses hest adapted to the soil spring up iu great variety, some 'red elover, some white, some herdgrass, and so on down to those still finer, a perfect salmagnndi of good things, just such as the horses, cattle, and sheep would choose if placed separately within their reach. They need variety, and in bay so grown they find it, and are satisfied. The hay from such permanent meadows is good enough for home use—too good to sell, until its real value, for all animals and all purposes of foeding is better known, and buyers become willing to purchase more by quality and less by avoirdu-

2. Kinds of Grass .- We bave already said that all kinds, as they naturally fall in after elover and berdgrass, on a well top-dressed soil, are the best. As regards the clovers and other grasses used in seeding down land after rotations, we bave only to say, all are good for some purposes, and that the farmer must he guided by bis own observation as to how they succeed on his land, and of their effect on various animals. For some, each of them is better than for others. But we do not helieve that any brute should be fed on any one alone, any more than that man should live on hread alone, or on any two or three or four even. There should be a variety. In a rieb pasture there are bundreds of grasses, out of whiob sheep, eattle and horses have the power of a large selection to suit their various tastes. In winter they cannot be indulged in so liheral a eboice. But why should the herdsman shut them up to one, or even to a dozen plants? Why not give them as wide a choice as his stores permit? Oat straw, rye straw, wheat straw, pea vines, salt hay, almost of very recent introduction better merwheat straw, pea vines, salt hay, almost anything, if steamed and a little corn meal sprinkled on, is better for stock if it consists of but one or two plants, and be given a long time without change. By creating variety and freto contribute towards tho wintering of

3. Time of Cutting .- That grass cut as soon as fairly in blossom, while the seeds are unformed, or at least not so far advanced as in any case to shell out, either when making the hay or feeding it to eattle, is worth more than if eut either earlier or later, has hecome too evident to require proof. No observant feeder of eattle, unprejudiced in favor of old ways, now believes that hay is equally as good at whatever time out. These who have tried it most thoroughly know-not believe, but E-pecially is this the ease on the KNOW-that, if cut in the blossom, farms. Much time is spent of a mornwhich is generally between the 20th ing rubbing, brushing and smoothing of June and the 4th of July, it is the hair on the sides and bips, but at chines and their occasional repairs.

est possible value, we must divest it of pasture, and should be avoided by all all external moisture. No rain or dew good hosilers in the country. should go iuto the hay-mow. But it need not be diverted of its natural juices. These are conservative; they contain most of its untrition: water said to put up encumber pickles as folspoils hay; its own juice preserves it. lows: -Pat layer of sour wild grapes The grasses contain gum, starch and with the leaves of the vices in the hotsugar, and there constitute an impor- tom of the vessel; then a layer of the taut part of their nutriment; hut it is combers, and alternate thus until the well known that gum, starch and sugar vessel is full, or until you have put in are all couvertible into wood, and are as many cucumbers as you desire. actually changed into woody fibre when Then put in water enough to cover the grass is exposed to a burning sun, them, and place hoards and weights on but are retained in their original nutri- top to keep them under the water. tious state when the grass is air-dried, They do not require any further atteuas by Bullard's hay-tedder, stirring it tiou, although you may, if you desire, often, keeping it light; open, pervious take them out and finish them with vinto the air, which, passing under and egar. They are called grape leaf picthrough, absorbs the external mois- kle. A lady who tried the plan last turo of rain and dew, and thus dries year was very much pleased, and proit quickly, and prevents the necessity nounces it hetter than the ordinary of much exposure to the sun.

eal purposes, have long known that, hal a wall as the enoumbers, provided it order to retain their medicinal value, is firm.

they must be air-died, iu the shade, not in the sun. It is now as well known that the grasses, in order to retain their nutritive value, must be air-dried with Affected by Soil-Kinds of Grass-Time as little sun as possible. We want to get rid of the dew and rain water, as hurtful, but to save the natural juices, as nutritious; and hence the value of

5. Storage. The sooner hay can be of eutting, in most eases.

EVANGELIST.

A Farmer's Shop. Every farmer should have a shop itted up with such tools as are used y the earpenter, joiner, machinist and blacksmith; or with those that would bo valuable in making repairs. Above all, we consider a good foot latho very desirable. It would be impossible to notice all the advantages of this maeliino and its various uses. A good latho eosts from \$60 to \$100, and the money is well expended in the purchase. The practice on the lathe is one of the most faseinating pastimes for a stormy day or an unemployed

evoning. Apart from its use in making and repairing, the foot lathe is a pleasant companion for the business haunt ed and brain weary. One who adopts it as a companion of his leisure hours will become an adept, and the more he uses and becomes acquainted with his machine, the better he will like it. He will be surprised at the number and elegance of the little articles of use and ornament he can produce from the rough material, and at the pleasuro that the practice of a mechanical art can afford .- Scientific American.

Southern Agricultural Congress. It is proposed by the managers of the Augusta, Ga., ootton States Assoeiation to hold an Agricultural Congress at Augusta, during the week of the Fair which is to be held in that city in October next. The object of this movement will be to draw together the producers of the South, and especially those interested in the cultivation of cotton, that; they may consult together for the mutual advantage of all. This is a good idea. Augusta is a central point to the cotton region and very accessible. Let the proposed Congress be

held by all means. The Eumelan Grape. F. R. Elliott, in a recent letter to its approval. Like the Delaware, it is a sort with which in quality of fruit sattle for a change than even good hay, we may hope to tone up and improve public taste, while realizing a profit in its sale. I have watched the growth of the vines for two years, and they quent change, and giving a little choice compare favorably in all respects with food, as corn meal or oil cake, with the any and all other varieties. The quesstraws, busks, damaged hay, &c., nearly tion comes to me almost daily, What all that grows on a farm can be mado grape do you advise to plant?' and I reply, plant mainly of those you have stock, and the enriching of subsequent heretofore known to prove profitable in your sections no light soils; but of the new black grapes don't fail to plant some of Eumelan as a grape of promiso. I have known several acres of it planted the past year resulting in uniform and satisfactory growth, giving good cheer to the enterprising planters, who doubtless congratulate themselves on their foresight.

Care of Horse Legs. Few men who handle horses give proper attention to the feet and legs. worth about twice us much as if strung no time are the feet examined and out into August. The best farmers, as properly cared for. Now, be it known, far as our observations extend, are that in this six thousandtb year old adapting their practice to this knowl- world of ours, the feet of a borse need edge. Their hay-making is now done- more care than the body. They need ten for the first erop-by the 4th of July, times as much-for in one respect or very soon after. With the mower, they are almost the entire horse. All hay-tedder, horse-rake and hay-litter, the grooming that can be done won't they can finish the work before that avail anything, if the horse is forced time as easily as their fathers could by to stand where his feet will be filthy. the first of August; and they bave In this case the feet will become disalready discovered and avowed the fact, ordered, and the legs will get badly that hesides the immense saving of hard out of fix, and with bad feet and bad labor their hay, by being harvested legs there is not much else of the horse thus quickly, at the right time, instead fit for anything. Stable prisons genof dailying along till the grass bas lost erally, are terribly severe on the feet its richest juices, is worth enough more and legs of horses, and unless these to balance the entire cost of tho ma- buildings can afford a dry room, where a horse can walk around, lie down or 4. Manner of Curing.—In order to roll over, they are not half so healthy cure hay in a way to give it the great- and comfortable to the horse as the

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othod. It is supposed that any other Women, who gather herhs for medi- rticle that may be used, will answer

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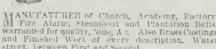
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LIABILITIES. \$191,500 00 3,576 14 None. Losses unpaid, None. Surplus, including reserve, . 334,850 66 \$529,926 80

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